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Haig, Gromyko start talks
NEW YORK (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Friday for what officials said would be a frank and thorough airing of differences over nuclear arms control and other issues. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the two men had such a heavy "menu" of items to discuss during their afternoon meeting they might need a second session Saturday morning. Mr. Gromyko appeared affable when he sat down with Mr. Haig and exchanged pleasantries in the office of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. "We're all very busy here in New York," Mr. Haig told Mr. Gromyko before reporters and cameramen were ushered out. Turning to Soviet translator Viktor Sukhadrev, Mr. Haig said: "You're looking dapper today. We must be going to the same tailor."

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thiopia blasts Sudan

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopian leader Mengistu Hailemariam attacked neighbouring Sudan Friday for harbouring Eritrean secessionist guerrillas. He said the guerrillas, who have been hitting Ethiopian authorities for more than 20 years for independence, had "inflicted and continue to inflict untold destruction on our people," using Sudan as a base and refuge.

Japan to hang 2

OKYO (R) — Two members of Japan's ultra-leftist Red Army guerrillas were sentenced to death by hanging Friday after a series of murders and robberies after a trial lasting nine years. Hiroko Nagata, a 37-year-old woman, and Hiroshi Kaguchi, 35, were found guilty of the Tokyo district court of torturing and murdering 12 members of their own United Red Army group between December 1971 and February 1972 and of strangling two others. Sakaguchi was also indicted for his part in the killing of three people, including two policemen, during a 10-day gun battle at a holiday resort in central Japan in February 1972.

vehicles set ablaze in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine police said six men set fire to hides in Buenos Aires Friday and the independent news agency AP said the men were linked to the National Liberation Movement. The men overpowered a nightwatchman and used four lorries and two cars in the car sales ground with petrol. They fled after setting the vehicles alight, police added. There was no indication of motive.

innings spot unidentified sub

HELSINKI (R) — Finnish coastguards fired warning shots after spotting an unidentified submarine in their country's territorial waters in the Sea of Åland Friday. The vessel was heading south through Finnish waters from the Gulf of Bothnia. There Swedish coastguards have spotted an unidentified submarine several times in recent weeks, they said.

Spy came to buy clothes in London

LONDON (R) — One of two men accused of spying for Cuba told a London court Friday his only reason for coming to Britain was to buy good quality clothes for a woman in South America as a favour for a friend. The man, using the name Antonio Sanchez, had a Mexican passport when he and a companion were arrested at London's Gatwick Airport after arriving from Spain last December. He said Friday he was not frightened to give his real name or nationality for fear of reprisals against his family by security police. Both Sanchez and his companion, who gave the name Luis Fernandez, have denied the spying charges, though under Britain's Official Secrets Act. The prosecution has alleged they were either spies or terrorists from Cuba.

Argentina beats Hungary 4-1

LICANTE, Spain (R) — Argentina beat Hungary 4-1 in their World Cup Group Three match Friday. Argentina led 2-1 at halftime. Scorers: Argentina: Diego Maradona (28th, 57th minutes), Daniel Bertoni (26th), Javaldo Ardiles (61st). Hungary: Jabor Poloskei (76th).

Scotland goes down to Brazil 4-1

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Brazil beat Scotland 4-1 in the World Cup Group Six match here Friday. Halftime 1-1. Scorers: Brazil: Zico (33rd minute), Oscar (48th), Eder (64th), Falcao (86th). Scotland: David Narey (18th).



His Majesty King Hussein holds discussions Friday with the visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu (to the King's right) and senior Romanian officials accompanying the president (Petra photo)

Hussein, Ceausescu agree on need for Israeli pullout from Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met Friday for two hours and agreed on the need for an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. During the meeting, which included a private session between the two leaders, King Hussein stressed the necessity of achieving a just and permanent solution to the Palestine question. During the two discussions, the two leaders made a comprehensive review of the various developments of the situation on Arab and international levels, particularly the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory aimed at the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The two sides also reviewed all aspects of the tense situation in the Middle East area. King Hussein emphasized that the security and stability of the area are linked with finding a just and durable solution of the Palestine issue since it is the major issue of the dispute in the area. King Hussein said that this solution should be based on the full Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, notably Arab Jerusalem, and on ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state on their national soil. The two sides also discussed relations between the two countries and their fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other fields for the benefit of the two friendly peoples. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegations of the two sides. President Ceausescu and his delegation visited on Friday morning the Martyrs' Monument at the Hussein Youth City, and was briefed on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The Romanian president wrote a word of commendation in the Visitors' Book praising the martyrs who fell in defence of the freedom, independence and dignity of the Jordanian people.

Qasem confers with Haig

NEW YORK (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed in New York Thursday night the current situation in Lebanon and its possible repercussions on the stability of the Middle East. U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said that Mr. Qasem and his American counterpart agreed on the need of an urgent withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. Mr. Fischer said the U.S. government is still determined to do all that it could to prevent further battles in Lebanon.

'Restraining legislations tie down U.S. president'

WASHINGTON (R) — Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Friday recent laws had tied the U.S. president's hands too much in the field of foreign policy. The air force general, who is retiring this month after eight years as the country's top uniformed military officer, told reporters Congress should return more foreign policy and national security powers to the president. "We've gone too far in restricting the powers of the presidency," he said, referring to laws passed in the aftermath of the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal. Among the restrictions he cited were laws requiring congressional approval to send troops or advisers as well as military aid into areas of conflict and congressional concurrence for major foreign arms sales. He said legislation had become so restrictive it was "more difficult to perceive a policy that is coherent and seen to be so by our allies as well as ourselves." Gen. Jones said he believed Cuba would have thought twice about sending troops to Angola in the 1970s if the United States had the possibility of sending military aid to opposing forces. "I remember we were discussing with President Ford if there was a way to help the opposition to the Cubans... and the lawyers said that if we gave one radio to the opposition we would be violating the law," he said. "This business of having restrictions clearly told the Soviets they had a free ride," he said, adding there should be a way for the president to act unilaterally to counter moves by an aggressor. Discussing the possibility of war between the United States and the Soviet Union, Gen. Jones said a nuclear conflict was not likely but if one did start, it probably would not be long or limited to small atomic weapons.

Reagan's silence on Soviet no-first-use nuclear pledge disappoints U.N. session

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Reagan's failure to respond to a Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in war has left many disappointed United Nations delegates. But they got some relief from his promise that his administration, never considered particularly pro-U.N., would continue to pay 25 per cent of the world body's bills. "American financial support has not and will not decline," despite current retrenchment in Washington, he said at a lunch given for him by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Many delegates hoped the president's four-hour U.N. visit, his first here, would apply a powerful impetus to the movement for disarmament, the subject of the current special session of the General Assembly. In the event, he made no attempt to match the no-first-use pledge relayed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Tuesday in a message from President Leonid Brezhnev to the U.N. Much of Mr. Reagan's address to the assembly was a repetition of known American proposals, coupled with tough language about the Soviet Union, its policies and actions. In that respect, he matched Mr. Gromyko, who was about as offensive to the United States in his remarks three days ago. The foreign minister and other Soviet delegates listened grimly as Mr. Reagan delivered his 25-minute address in a less-than-full assembly hall. Neither they nor the delegates of Cuba or Libya joined in the brief applause for the president. U.N. delegates traditionally are sparing with their expressions of approval, but major speeches are usually punctuated by applause. There was none for Mr. Reagan until he finished his address. Soviet reaction The Soviet news agency TASS said that President Reagan's speech had caused disappointment, but it refrained from sharp criticism of the U.S. leader. In a commentary from U.N. headquarters, TASS said a majority of the delegates at the session had been disappointed that Mr. Reagan had failed to respond to a Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. White House officials dismissed the Soviet pledge as meaningless, but TASS said that other delegations at the U.N. had greeted it as an important step.

Arafat says Palestinians ready for Beirut showdown

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat says the battle of Beirut is only beginning, and his commandos will make it "the Stalingrad of the Arabs."

Mr. Arafat's defiant message was issued by the Palestine news agency Wafa Thursday as politicians tried to avert a violent showdown in the city between the Palestinians and invading Israeli forces. "After an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon we would be ready to discuss with the Lebanese progressive movement what is suitable for us and the Lebanese people," he said. He said the Palestinian leadership was ready, after an Israeli withdrawal, to discuss whatever problems Lebanon's progressive leaders might put in front of them. "But until Israel withdraws from Lebanon we have nothing to say to Lebanese leaders," Mr. Habib said. He had no wish to meet Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy now discussing with Lebanese leaders the possibility of a political settlement which could deter the Israelis from launching an attack on central Beirut. "What do you mean, lay down arms?" he asked questioners at a Beirut news conference. "Never. It's impossible. It is a dream. We will never stop fighting until our goals are achieved." "We believe our battle is a success and we are doing a good job," Dr. Habib said. "We will continue to fight and if the enemy thinks we are finished he is mistaken. Nobody can defeat our just cause." Dr. Habib, was speaking against a background of reports that Palestinian leaders were considering a political bargain now that Israeli troops are reported to have sealed off Beirut. "After an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon we would be ready to discuss with the Lebanese progressive movement what is suitable for us and the Lebanese people," he said. He said the Palestinian leadership was ready, after an Israeli withdrawal, to discuss whatever problems Lebanon's progressive leaders might put in front of them. "But until Israel withdraws from Lebanon we have nothing to say to Lebanese leaders," Mr. Habib said. He had no wish to meet Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy now discussing with Lebanese leaders the possibility of a political settlement which could deter the Israelis from launching an attack on central Beirut.

Habib's mediation

During the morning, Mr. Habib and President Elias Sarkis met Lebanese leaders to try to put together a national salvation board, a device proposed as a remedy for Lebanese national divisions. Influential leftist leader Walid Junblatt refused to join unless the board's composition was widened.

Israeli prime minister confers with U.S. secretary of state

Haig: Lebanon situation not devoid of hope

NEW YORK (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig talked with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin Friday about Israel's invasion of Lebanon, saying later the situation remains serious but not devoid of hope. The two men met for about two hours over breakfast assessing possible peacekeeping arrangements which would make Israel feel "secure" in withdrawing its forces from Lebanon. In the light of Mr. Begin's public statements that Israel would resist political pressures, Mr. Haig sent word through his spokesman he would have no further comment on their meeting. Speaking briefly with reporters immediately after the meeting, Mr. Haig called it a "very important and serious discussion" looking forward to Mr. Begin's White House visit with President Reagan on Monday. "We discussed the serious situation which continues in Lebanon which is also not devoid of some hope for the future," he said. Mr. Haig over the past 24 hours has received a series of messages from Mr. Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip Habib, who is in Beirut talking with political leaders. He declined to comment on press reports that the administration was asking strict Israeli compliance with announced ceasefires in Lebanon during a 48-hour period embracing Mr. Begin's White House visit on Monday. State Department officials accompanying Mr. Haig said his instructions about making no further comment on the Begin meeting did not signify any dramatic announcement might be forthcoming on the Lebanon situation. The United States has called for a withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces, which clashed after Israeli troops invaded Lebanon. Washington has signalled its willingness to work out peacekeeping arrangements in advance of an Israeli pullout. The State Department this week said Palestinian forces must agree to be subservient to the government of Lebanon, which Mr. Haig seeks to strengthen enough to control all its territory. Mr. Haig said in a television interview before conferring with the Israeli prime minister he was confident the president would seriously consider a U.S. peacekeeping role "if such a situation arises."

Cairo demonstrators denounce U.S., Israel

CAIRO (R) — Riot police Friday prevented some 3,000 demonstrators from marching on the presidential palace to call on the government to take punitive measures against Israel for its action in Lebanon. The demonstrators denounced Egypt's 1979 treaty with Israel and the U.S. role in the Middle East, shouting "Down with Israel and the U.S." "Let us kick out the (Israeli) ambassador" and "Abolish the treaty." Police threw a tight security ring around the palace and the area of the Al Azhar Mosque, the world's most influential centre of Islamic learning, where the demonstrators had earlier prayed in memory of the Arabs killed during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. But they let through a bus carrying leaders of three opposition groups—the Socialist Labour Party (SLP), the small leftist Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) and the Liberal Party—to reach the palace. Speaking to reporters outside the palace, the opposition leaders said they had demanded the withdrawal of Egypt's ambassador in Tel Aviv, Egyptian recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and a freeze on Egyptian oil sales to Israel. Egypt is the only Arab state maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel. Earlier, speaking before the crowds in the mosque, the opposition leaders accused the United States of colluding with Israel in the invasion and called for medical and material aid to be sent to Lebanon. The three parties last week formed a popular council for the assistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The council has demanded a halt in the normalisation of relations with Israel and has called on Egyptians to boycott Israeli goods. Cairo releases 182 detainees CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government released a group of 182 detainees Friday after finding them of no present danger to the country's security, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. The detainees were among some 1,600 people arrested by the late President Anwar Sadat last September for allegedly stirring sectarian strife. MENA said they were released in accordance with President Hosni Mubarak's instructions to release all who are found to be not guilty of terrorist acts. Earlier this month, Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha said at least 3,000 people had been detained under the country's state of emergency imposed after the assassination of Mr. Sadat last October.

Argentina asks U.N. to seek total end to Falklands hostilities

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina has asked the United Nations to intervene in securing a complete cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic and said the Falklands (Malvinas) war could only end when Britain withdrew its troops from the islands. The request to the United Nations came four days after Argentine troops on the islands surrendered to British forces. A Foreign Ministry statement said hostilities would only be completely ended when Britain agreed to end its naval and air blockade around the islands and its economic sanctions against Argentina. The statement appeared to throw doubt on previous reports that President Leopoldo Galtieri's removal as army chief would pave the way to an end of hostilities. Gen. Cristino Nicolaidis, a hardline anti-Communist, took over as army chief earlier in the day but Gen. Galtieri's position was still unclear. Nominally at least, he appeared to be in charge at the presidency and Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, the interior minister who was tipped to be appointed interim president, said that Gen. Galtieri had not resigned yet. "He has only gone into retirement as army commander and he continues as president because, as far as I know he has not resigned," Gen. Saint Jean said. A sombre Gen. Galtieri told reporters Thursday night: "I am leaving because the army did not give me the political support to continue as army commander and president of the nation." But the man who led Argentina to defeat in the bloody 74-day conflict left without formally accepting a cessation of hostilities and, according to a military source, even refusing to endorse the terms of his forces' surrender in the battle for the islands' capital on Monday. The sources said the army's senior generals demanded their commander's resignation after he opposed a majority advocating formally ending hostilities and switching Argentina's claims to sovereignty over the Falklands back to diplomacy. An early indication of Argentina's future approach on the Falklands came Thursday night when it agreed to ferry its troops back from the islands in a joint operation with Britain under international Red Cross auspices. Argentina has agreed to give safe passage to British ships repatriating Argentine prisoners from the Falklands, the British Foreign Office said. Over half the 10,660 prisoners counted so far after surrendering to British forces would leave Friday in the troopship Canberra and the ferry Norland for the port of Madryn, 1,100 kilometres south of Buenos Aires, the Foreign Office said.

MIDDLE EAST

By resolution 34/89 of Dec. 11, 1979, the General Assembly requested the United Nations secretary-general to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a study on the Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the assembly at its thirty-sixth session. Pursuant to that resolution, the secretary-general appointed a group of experts and submitted a progress report on the group's work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. In its resolution of Dec. 12, 1980, the assembly took note of the progress report and requested the secretary-general to submit the final report to the assembly at its thirty-sixth session. The Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament met at headquarters in New York and Geneva and by a letter dated June 19, 1981, the group of experts transmitted to the secretary-general the study. Members of the group of experts were Mr. Ashok Kapur (Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Waterloo, Canada), Mr. Mark A. Khroustaler (Professor of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, U.S.S.R.), Mr. Ali Mazrui (Professor of Political Science and Director of the Centre for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan, USA), Mr. George H. Quester (Chairman of the Government Department, Cornell University, USA), and Dr. Asaad Saab (Senior Research Engineer, Lebanon). The following is the first part of the group of experts' full report, preceded by a summary of the secretary-general's foreword. The second part will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

Foreword by the secretary-general

The possible introduction of nuclear weapons into the Middle East has been a long-standing concern of the United Nations. That concern is reflected in the series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly since 1974 on the question of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Most recently, the assembly adopted resolution 35/147 of Dec. 12, 1980, in which, inter alia, it urged all parties concerned to consider taking practical steps for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area and invited them to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The danger of nuclear proliferation, especially in areas of tension, is one of the world's foremost preoccupations. The establishment of arrangements by which all nuclear activities in such areas are submitted to effective and reliable international safeguards is urgently required if that problem is to be brought under control. It is to be hoped that the present report, by contributing to the world community's awareness of the urgency of this issue will help to further that goal.

The secretary-general wishes to thank the experts for their unanimously adopted study. It should be noted that the observations and recommendations contained therein are those of the experts. In

this connection, the secretary-general would like to point out that in the complex field of disarmament matters, in many instances he is not in a position to pass judgement on all aspects of the work accomplished by experts.

I. Introduction: Context of the study

A. U.N. concern the Israeli nuclear armament

1. Over the years, there has been increasing concern among states members of the United Nations regarding the danger of the introduction of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, arising particularly from reports that Israel may have developed a nuclear explosive capability. This concern has emerged both in the context of widespread preoccupation with political tension and the arms race in the Middle East and of the wish to arrest the nuclear arms race in general.

2. A factor that has played a part in focusing attention on Israel's nuclear development has been the long-standing hostility in the region, which has four times erupted into full-scale war.

Israel's nuclear armament (Part I)

3. Reflecting the uneasiness on the part of member states about a possible danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East, the General Assembly has adopted, since 1974, resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of Dec. 9, 1974, 3474 (XXX) of Dec. 11, 1975, 31/71 of Dec. 10, 1979 and 35/147 of Dec. 12, 1980, on the question of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in which the Assembly, inter alia, urged all parties concerned to consider taking practical steps for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area and invited them to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (assembly resolution 2373 (XXII)).

4. At its first special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly called, in paragraphs 60 to 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), for the serious consideration of the practical steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. It further called upon states of the region to refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

5. At the thirty-third session of the general assembly, states from the Middle East region drew the attention of the assembly to the issue of military and nuclear collaboration between some member states and Israel, and initiated the adoption of resolution 33/71 A of Dec. 14, 1978, in which the assembly, inter alia, requested the Security Council to call upon all states to end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel.

6. At the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" included in the agenda at the request of Iraq, the assembly adopted resolution 34/39 of Dec. 11, 1979, in which, inter alia, it expressed alarm "at the increasing information and evidence regarding Israel's activities aiming at the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons", expressed its conviction that "that development of nuclear capability by Israel would further aggravate the already dangerous situation in the region and further threaten international peace and security", and requested the secretary-general,

with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

7. As requested in that resolution, the Group to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament was appointed by the secretary-general to assist him in preparing the study. The secretary-general submitted a progress report on the group's work to the assembly at its thirty-fifth session (A/35/458). At that session, the assembly adopted resolution 35/157, in which it took note of the progress report of the secretary-general and requested him to pursue his efforts in that regard and to submit his report to the assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

8. At the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, Israel submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.8) by which the Assembly would call upon all states of the Middle East and non-nuclear-weapon states adjacent to the region to convene a conference with a view to negotiating a multilateral treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. The proposal was strongly criticised by a number of Arab states, particularly on the ground that it set up an unacceptable precondition to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Israel later withdrew the draft resolution. It then announced that it would support the resolution on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East initiated by Egypt, which was similar in content to those adopted by the assembly in previous years (see para. 3 above). This resolution (assembly resolution 35/147) was adopted by the assembly without a vote.

9. Subsequently, in a letter dated April 20, 1981 addressed to the secretary-general (A/36/200), Egypt noted that it had recently ratified the non-proliferation treaty and suggested that in the light of that step and to safeguard the momentum generated therefrom, "it may be appropriate to consider undertaking a study to explore the modalities for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the characteristics particular to the region".

10. In a letter dated June 9, 1981 addressed to the secretary-general (A/36/315), Israel reiterated the proposal contained in its earlier draft resolution calling upon all states of the Middle East and non-nuclear-weapon states adjacent to the region to convene at the earliest possible date a conference with a view to negotiating a multilateral treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. In addition, it formally and urgently requested that all states of the Middle East, and states adjacent to the region indicate in the course of 1981 their consent to the holding of a preparatory conference to discuss the modalities of such a conference. Israel also welcomed the suggestion made by Egypt in its letter of April 20, 1981 regarding the preparation of a study on the modalities for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and for its part, proposed "that the study be undertaken by qualified experts from Middle East states, including Israel".

11. On June 9, 1981, following Israel's bombing attack on the Iraqi Nuclear Research Centre at Tuwaitha, the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) made a statement to the Board of Governors of IAEA in which he said, inter alia, that the agency's safeguards system was a basic element of the non-proliferation treaty and that from a point of principle one could only conclude that it was the agency's safeguards regime which had also been attacked. On June 12, 1981, the Board of Governors of IAEA adopted a resolution in which it recommended that the General Conference of IAEA at its forthcoming regular session consider all the implications of the attack, including suspending the exercise by Israel of the privileges and rights of membership, reminded member states of the agency of General Assembly resolution 33/71 calling for an end to all transfer of fissionable material and nuclear technology to Israel, and recommended that the General Conference should suspend provision of any assistance to Israel under the agency's technical assistance programme (see S/14532 and Add. 1).

12. On June 19, 1981, the Security Council adopted resolution 487 (1981), in which, inter alia, it strongly condemned the military attack by Israel on Iraqi nuclear

installations, noted that Israel had not adhered to the non-proliferation treaty, that Iraq had been a party to the treaty since it came into force in 1970, characterised the attack as a serious threat to the entire IAEA safeguards regime which was the foundation of the non-proliferation treaty, and called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

13. Member states' concern with Israeli nuclear developments had for some time been reflected in their discussions in the General Assembly of reported nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa. At the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, member states from Africa initiated the adoption of resolution 34/76 B of Dec. 11, 1979, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the secretary-general to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field. The report was subsequently completed and submitted to the assembly at its thirty-fifth session. With regard to the question of a possible nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa, it was noted in paragraph 37 of the report that until specific examples of actual nuclear exchanges or transactions could be cited as clear evidence of such co-operation, the whole question remained in a state of uncertainty.

B. Israel's nuclear activities in the regional context

14. Reference is made in paragraph 2 above to the long-standing tension in the area, which, in the view of experts on Middle East affairs, may play a role in Israeli military thinking, including its nuclear policy. The concern about the situation in the region has directed attention to the military implications of Israel's nuclear policy as well as its past and present nuclear activities. Statements made by high-ranking Israeli officials have also constituted grounds for increasing alarm among the Arab states.

15. Israel has signed and ratified the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (1963) and the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI) and has repeatedly stated that it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the region (see sect. IV below). So far, however, it has not become a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, nor has it otherwise placed the larger part of its nuclear facilities under international safeguards. Since Israel is thus under no statutory obligation to supply IAEA with an inventory of all its nuclear facilities and materials, there exists ambiguity about the nature and scope of Israel's nuclear programme. On the other hand, several countries in the region which have nuclear programmes, for example, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Turkey, are parties to the non-proliferation treaty and have thus undertaken to submit all their nuclear facilities to the safeguards of IAEA. In addition, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, which have no significant nuclear activities, are also parties.

16. Against this background, reports that have appeared since the 1960s that Israel may be developing a nuclear explosive capability have led to widespread concern. These reports pertain, on the one hand, to the supposed acquisition by Israel of facilities by means of which it would be in a position to produce the necessary weapons material. On the other hand, there have been reports that significant quantities of nuclear material have been found to be missing at various sites abroad, and there has been speculation that some of that material might have found its way to Israel (see paras. 44-45 below). Reports of this nature have been published and discussed in various newspapers and periodicals, journals specialising in foreign policy and international relations issues, scientific-technical and specialised military periodicals, and monographs and special studies

In the specific case of Israel, the first requirement, that is the possession of sufficient quantities of nuclear material of weapon-grade quality is discussed; as to the second requirement of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, skilled personnel, the current level of openly available information in the areas of physical science and nuclear technology would provide scientists and engineers with the necessary knowledge. All the basic information required for the design and construction of a fission explosive is published in the open technical literature or may be derived therefrom by reasonably competent specialists. A wide international exchange of scientists in such nuclear technology areas as reactor technique, enrichment and reprocessing had created a situation in which personnel with the required qualifications are now available in a number of countries other than the nuclear-weapon states.

23. The need for equipment can be met in some cases through purchases abroad and in others by indigenous manufacture. While international control and safeguards play an important part in preventing the undeclared use of scientific equipment, the possibility cannot be entirely excluded that scientific equipment may be used at times for undeclared aims. The ancillary equipment and facilities required to make fission explosives can vary over a huge range of degrees of accessibility and complexity, depending on the desired explosive characteristics, the degree of concern for the safety of the people involved, the time available to complete the process and a number of other factors.

II Israel's nuclear development

A. Nuclear weapons and technical requirements

17. Since this section of the study deals in large part with material which is relevant to an assessment of Israel's capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons, it seems useful to preface it with some explanatory comment on the requirements for the manufacture of such weapons.

18. The main requirements for making a nuclear explosive device are: (a) The possession of sufficient quantities of nuclear material of weapon-grade quality; (b) The presence of skilled personnel possessing the information and knowledge necessary to design and fabricate an explosive device; (c) The availability of the necessary technology and equipment.

19. The energy released by a nuclear weapon is a by-product of the process of change in the nucleus of the atom. In the fission bomb, the process involved is the splitting of uranium or plutonium nuclei into lighter fragments, fission products. (In a more sophisticated thermonuclear or hydrogen bomb, nuclei of heavy hydrogen isotopes — deuterium and tritium — are fused together at the very high temperatures created by the fission process in uranium or plutonium.)

20. Two main types of fissionable nuclear material are used for the fabrication of an explosive device: substantially enriched uranium and plutonium. Uranium is enriched at special plants where various physical and chemical processes are used to increase the uranium-235 content in the natural uranium (uranium-238) from 0.7 to upwards of 90 per cent (though lower grades can be used). Plutonium is the result of a long chain of nuclear transmutations that occur when uranium-238 absorbs neutrons in the course of irradiation in nuclear reactors. For this purpose, it is most efficient to make use of especially "dedicated" production reactors, but it should be mentioned that significant quantities of plutonium (possible of a lower quality) are produced in power reactors. After having been chemically separated from the irradiated nuclear fuel, plutonium may be converted into metallic form, which makes it most suitable for the manufacture of explosive devices.

21. In order to sustain the chain reaction in a fission explosion, it is necessary to have at least a given minimum amount of fissile material, the so-called critical mass. This mass depends upon the purity and density of the fissile material, its geometrical shape, the possible presence of neutron reflecting materials and other factors. The fissile material has to be brought together very quickly if the weapon is to explode with great force. Conventional explosives are used for this purpose, and the fissile material is thereby brought together, with or without compression, to a size which, for a plutonium bomb, needs to be no larger in volume than a man's fist. At this time the chain reaction is initiated. The 1968 United Nations study on nuclear weapons set 8 kg. of plutonium or 25 kg. of highly enriched uranium-235 as

the amount necessary to achieve an explosion with a yield corresponding to 20 kg. of TNT explosive.

22. In the specific case of Israel, the first requirement, that is, the possession of sufficient quantities of nuclear material of weapon-grade quality, is discussed in section B below. As to the second requirement for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, skilled personnel, the current level of openly available information in the areas of physical science and nuclear technology would provide scientists and engineers with the necessary knowledge. All the basic information required for the design and construction of a fission explosive is published in the open technical literature or may be derived therefrom by reasonably competent specialists. A wide international exchange of scientists in such nuclear technology areas as reactor technique, enrichment and reprocessing had created a situation in which personnel with the required qualifications are now available in a number of countries other than the nuclear-weapon states.

23. The need for equipment can be met in some cases through purchases abroad and in others by indigenous manufacture. While international control and safeguards play an important part in preventing the undeclared use of scientific equipment, the possibility cannot be entirely excluded that scientific equipment may be used at times for undeclared aims. The ancillary equipment and facilities required to make fission explosives can vary over a huge range of degrees of accessibility and complexity, depending on the desired explosive characteristics, the degree of concern for the safety of the people involved, the time available to complete the process and a number of other factors.

24. Finally, one has to consider that nuclear-weapon capability also implies the ability to construct nuclear explosive devices that can be delivered to a target as well as the possession of means for such delivery. Furthermore, a state aiming at nuclear-weapon status would need the capacity to produce the number of nuclear weapons that would be meaningful both from a political and a military point of view.

Initially, natural uranium supplies were reportedly obtained by Israel on the world market from a number of sources, mainly Western and African. Later, the Israelis are said to have devised their own method of extracting uranium from the phosphate deposits in the Negev Desert.

duce the number of nuclear weapons that would be meaningful both from a political and a military point of view.

B. Origins and history of Israel's nuclear development

1. Background

25. Israel has been involved since its establishment in nuclear research and development. A Department of Isotope Research was established in the Weizmann Institute in Rehovoth as early as 1949. This has been reported to include four laboratories dealing with applied nuclear physics, spectroscopy, electronics and nuclear magnetic resonance.

26. Large-scale geological prospecting was initiated in the Negev Desert in 1949 to determine the size of phosphate deposits and the uranium concentration in them. At about the same time, research on the production of heavy water began at the Weizmann Institute, and it was officially stated that Israel had acquired its own heavy-water production capacity on a pilot scale.

27. As early as 1953, a cooperation agreement was concluded between the Israel Atomic Energy Commission and France's Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, and cooperation under that agreement is said to have begun in the same year. Information about important aspects of that cooperation has never been made public officially, but it is known that the French government agreed in 1957 to supply Israel with a nuclear facility (a 25 megawatt thermal research reactor using natural uranium and heavy water) at Dimona in the Negev Desert. Later, in 1961, the French president is said to have made it clear to Israeli officials that this assistance was limited to the construction and operation of the reactor. The Dimona facility has never been subject to international controls of inspection. Visits were paid by American delegations from 1963 to 1969. United States officials were reported in 1969 as describing

their visits as inadequate to guarantee that the reactor was used solely for peaceful purposes. There have apparently been no further visits of this kind since 1969.

28. Under the United States Atoms for Peace Programme adopted by the Eisenhower administration, a United States-Israel agreement was signed on 12 July 1955. In accordance with the agreement, the United States provided Israel with a pool-type research reactor (IRR-1) with a capacity of 1 megawatt.

29. This research reactor was set up at Mahal-Soreq. Until 1965, the Mahal-Soreq reactor remained under United States inspection; it was then placed under IAEA safeguards in accordance with the agreement concluded by the United States, Israel and IAEA on June 18, 1965 (IAEA-UNFIRC/84). On April 4, 1975, the agreement was replaced by a similar agreement which was extended by a Protocol of 7 April 1977 (IAEA-UNFIRC/249 and Add. 1).

30. Initially, natural uranium supplies were reportedly obtained by Israel on the world market from a number of sources, mainly Western and African. Later, the Israelis are said to have devised their own method of extracting uranium from the phosphate deposits in the Negev Desert.

31. By the mid-1960s, Israel's nuclear research programme had extended to all major areas of nuclear science and technology including various aspects of nuclear material production.

2. Nuclear facilities, activities and resources

(a) Nuclear research activities

32. The basic components of Israel's nuclear infrastructure are the Israel Atomic Energy Commission and the National Council for Research and Development, which operate and supervise several nuclear research institutes and centres including the Department of Nuclear Science at the Weizmann Institute at Rehovoth, the Institute of Technology-Technion at Haifa, the Nuclear Research Centre at Nahal-Soreq and the Dimona Centre. Additional research activities are said to be conducted by the Ministry of Defence.

33. Extensive scientific contacts exist between Israel's nuclear scientists and those of many other countries. Israel has a considerable number of experts in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry and other areas related to nuclear energy. Many of them have studied in other countries for long periods of time, and many are experts with high qualifications and long experience of work in the nuclear industry.

(b) Reactors

(i) The Nahal-Soreq reactor — IRR-1

34. The Nahal-Soreq research reactor, IRR-1, is a pool-type light-water reactor, provided by the United States. The reactor, using 90 per cent enriched uranium, went into operation in June 1960 with a 1 megawatt

Extensive scientific contacts exist between Israel's nuclear scientists and those of many other countries. Israel has a considerable number of experts in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry and other areas related to nuclear energy. Many of them have studied in other countries for long periods of time, and many are experts with high qualifications and long experience of work in the nuclear industry.

(ii) The Dimona reactor — IRR-2

35. The Dimona reactor, a natural uranium research reactor, heavy-water moderated, had an initial thermal capacity of about 25 megawatts. The reactor, which went into operation in December 1963, was built with the help of French scientists and engineers. To fuel this reactor, an initial supply of 20 to 25 tons of uranium was needed. The annual production of plutonium from a reactor of this size might be 8 to 10 kilograms, which, when reprocessed, is close to what is thought to be required for the production of plutonium atomic bomb (see paras. 17-24 above).

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هكذا عذالتي

Chamber of Commerce takes steps to meet demand for land transportation

By Ahmad Kreishan
Petra

AMMAN — The problem of the shortage of trucks to transport goods from Aqaba to various parts of the country has been manifest sometime as a result of the eased maritime traffic to the port, Amman Chamber of Commerce Director Rajih Al-Jin was interviewed by Petra on the steps taken to solve the problem.

Chamber of Commerce suggestions

Mr. Al-Jin said that the Amman Chamber of Commerce made proposals to resolve the problem. These include amending the Transport Law to allow a larger load to be carried by each truck as followed in several other Arab countries as well as imposing a tariff for road use for Jordanian and foreign vehicles.

The proposals also included the reduction of customs duties on Jordanian trucks as is the case in several Arab countries which charge low customs duties. The proposals also included the reduction of income tax on the owners of vehicles and making this tax a lump sum.

Severe competition

Discussing the competition which Jordanian trucks are facing from Arab and foreign trucks, Mr. Al-Jin said the union of the owners of Jordanian trucks submitted a memo to the prime minister in this regard pointing out the measures taken to deal with the inability of Jordanian trucks to cope with the sudden increase in demand since 1980. Among these measures was encouraging Jordanian citizens to buy trucks until the number reached some 40,000. The Jordanian government allowed Arab and foreign vehicles to transport goods from Aqaba Port in addition to the goods transported by the trucks of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company and the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company. However, as a result of these measures, the activity of the Jordanian trucks has become almost paralysed because trucks owned by government and private sector companies were not observing the loading by turn and were reducing their charges, because they are exempt from duties.

The union has requested that the system of loading by turn be observed, banning Arab trucks from loading from Aqaba Port to countries other than their own, and banning foreign trucks from operating on certain external routes. The question was discussed with Transport Ministry officials, and the ministry is now making a field study on site in order to make the right decision in this connection.

UJT's view
Deputy Director of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company Mahmoud Al-Talhouni confirmed the points raised by Mr. Al-Jin as well as the proposed measures to deal with the situation.

As a result of this situation, the unified company for regulating land transport has been established with the Jordanian government participating by 50 per cent of its capital. The company will work in cooperation with the government and private sector to stop the confusion and congestion in the operation of trucks in Aqaba.

Mr. Talhouni added that the congestion of goods in Aqaba port has sharply decreased because of the increased transport capacity, particularly that 550 trucks of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company have joined in now. The number will be raised to 800 trucks by mid July, 1982, with a long term hope of raising the fleet to 1,000 trucks.

Continued from page 1

Arafat: Palestinians ready for battle for Beirut

Blatt, president of the pro-Palestinian Lebanese National Movement, wanted an assurance that Israeli troops would not storm Beirut.

Mr. Blatt would try to persuade the PLO to make some concessions, the sources said. Mr. Blatt said that if all went well he would be more willing to part in the proposed national election board. But he repeated insistence that the board should be more representative of various sects and political factions.

No orders from Tel Aviv

In Tel Aviv, senior officials said special orders had gone out to Israeli invasion forces to comply with the request by Mr. Blatt for a 48-hour truce in clashes around the Lebanese capital.

Israel contends that it has been serving a ceasefire for the past days. The officials said the Habibn, considered by the Israeli cabinet Thursday night, involved Palestinians in Beirut laying down arms in weapons, turning them over to the Lebanese army and leaving the capital.

Israel's response to the plan and intentions are certain to be influenced by what Mr. Blatt said during his talks Friday with S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and on Monday with President Reagan.

Open options

The officials made clear that Israel was keeping its options open until after the Monday meeting with President Reagan. They said a panel of military and foreign ministry experts argued with mapping out future Israeli plans in Lebanon would not be until its recommendations until next week.

Former Israeli Ambassador to U.S. Simcha Dinitz, who met Mr. Haig earlier this week, said

the breaking point in American-Israeli understanding would come if Mr. Blatt ordered troops to pursue the commandos in Beirut. Mr. Blatt, who returned from Washington Friday, said after his talks with Mr. Haig and other American officials he believed the U.S. was determined there should not be a return to the status quo in Lebanon. Washington wanted a strong Lebanese central and democratic authority installed in Beirut.

"I believe the major American goal is to eliminate the negative influence of both the PLO and the Syrians on prospects for such a government," Mr. Dinitz said. "It is an attempt to remove the PLO as a military disturbing element in the area."

U.S. attitude

Mr. Dinitz said some officials in Washington advocated a cooler and more critical attitude towards Israel's 13-day-old invasion of Lebanon.

"That is not the line pursued by the president and secretary of state," he said. Israel, already facing problems in paying for its invasion, is likely to look to the U.S. for economic help. America is Israel's main military and civil aid donor.

The government estimates that the cost to the economy so far is \$1 billion and has announced 19 per cent price rises in basic foodstuffs like bread, milk and meat. The secretary-general of Israel's powerful trade union confederation Histadrut, Yehoram Meshel, warned the government that the public, already experiencing 136 per cent inflation, would not easily accept the rises.

Lebanon's appeal for aid

Meanwhile, Lebanon has appealed for emergency aid to feed more than half a million people for the next six months, the U.N. Food and Agriculture

Organisation (FAO) said.

Director-General Edouard Saouma, a Lebanese, called for a quick and generous response to help to feed the refugees and the homeless.

"Heavy fighting and bombardments in wide areas of South Lebanon, including Beirut, have caused large scale displacement with intense human suffering and have destroyed food stocks," Mr. Saouma said in a telegram to FAO donor countries.

"A large segment of the population has nothing left to depend upon...I strongly appeal to the international community to respond quickly and generously in cash for kind."

Lebanon needed 54,000 tonnes of cereals, 3,420 tonnes of milk powder, 3,240 tonnes of edible oil, 2,160 tonnes of sugar and 1,080 tonnes of meat to feed 600,000 people for the next six months, Mr. Saouma said.

ICRC supplies blocked

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said that sporadic fighting in Lebanon around roads in Beirut airport and Damascus was hampering its relief operations for civilians.

The ICRC said in its latest report from the area that the despatch of relief supplies by sea from Cyprus to ports in South Lebanon was also held up by military operations.

In Vienna, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said that more than 175,000 refugees in southern Lebanon needed help but Israel had not yet given permission to send in supplies.

The U.N.-sponsored World Food Programme (WFP) announced that it will provide \$11.4 million worth of emergency food to Lebanon.

The aid consists of 27,000 tons of wheat flour, 1,620 tons of milk powder, edible oil and sugar for free distribution to 600,000 people the WFP said.

EEC stand

The European Economic Community (EEC) will consider possible action against Israel if it

refuses to obey United Nations demands that it withdraws its forces from Lebanon. Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans was quoted as saying on Thursday.

A spokesman of the Organisation of Islamic Conference said from Jeddah that Mr. Tindemans, who is president of the EEC Council of Ministers, had sent a message saying the EEC "will examine the possibility of future action if Israel continues to refuse to comply with U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509."

Cheysson to meet Kaddoumi

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will meet Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department, Saturday for talks on the Lebanon crisis, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Cheysson will brief Mr. Kaddoumi on France's views on ending the fighting and securing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as well as speeding aid to Palestinian victims. French officials said.

U.N. credibility

The prestige of the United Nations would be seriously damaged if it proved incapable of ending the current fighting in Lebanon and achieving an Israeli withdrawal, Cuban President Fidel Castro said in a message published Friday.

Mr. Castro, writing as head of the Non-Aligned Movement, told U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the United Nations should take energetic, decisive and immediate action.

The U.N.'s prestige and moral authority would be seriously damaged if it were not capable of fulfilling its obligations, he said according to the Cuban newspaper, Granma.

In a separate message, Mr. Castro urged non-aligned heads of state and government to "demand, rapidly and in a unified and vigorous manner" that the U.N. take immediate and effective action to defend Lebanon and the Palestinian people and "defeat the ominous designs of the Zionist aggressor (Israel) and its accomplices."

Begin meets Haig

measure were really to make a difference" in Lebanon.

But he called the idea a hypothetical question and said he did not mean to suggest it was getting serious consideration now.

He said the Lebanon "tragedy" had given the United States an opportunity to correct the unstable internal situation in Lebanon caused by competing groups which control various areas of the country.

In that context, he referred to Syria, which has some 25,000 troops in Lebanon as an Arab peacekeeping force, as an occupying power.

Begin offers nuclear treaty

At the United Nations on Friday, Mr. Begin offered to sign a treaty with the Arab World which would make the Middle East a nuclear-free zone.

In a speech to a special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, he called on the nuclear powers to make a nuclear non-aggression pact and for the creation of nuclear-free zones around the world.

"Israel is prepared to negotiate and sign such a treaty with all her neighbours in the Middle East," he said.

Mr. Begin's appearance at the U.N., the first by an Israeli prime minister, was boycotted by many countries because of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. There were rival pro and anti-Israel demonstrations outside.

Israel's own nuclear capacity is unclear. The U.N. said last year it did not know whether Mr. Begin's government possessed nuclear weapons but it could certainly make them very quickly if necessary.

Israel has never signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and its air force last year destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor which it claimed was making an atom bomb.

Many delegates walked out when Mr. Begin arrived and some other countries did not turn up at all although the United States had a full delegation present.

A pro-Israeli rally was staged opposite U.N. headquarters and pro-Arab demonstrators paraded outside the Israeli U.N. mission, police said.

Students in Beirut safe

AMMAN (Petra) — The Foreign Ministry has received a cable from the Jordanian embassy in Beirut that all Jordanian students there are well.

Red Crescent studies ways of helping Lebanon victims

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Red Crescent Society executive committee met on Thursday to discuss the society's role in relief work and coordination with international organisations to support the victims of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

Participants in the meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Ahmad Abu Qurah, president of the society, and attended by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas and Jordan Medical Association President Nabih Mu'ammam agreed to cable international organisations to expose the Zionist practices in Lebanon. They stressed the need to coordinate work with the International Red Cross Committee in offering aid to the victims in Lebanon.

Later on Thursday, Dr. Abu Qurah left for Geneva to attend the meeting of the permanent committee of the International Red Cross.

King congratulates German president on National Day

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein cabled Federal Republic of Germany President Karl Castens on Thursday congratulating him, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan, on the occasion of Germany's National Day.

King Hussein praised the close ties linking the two friendly countries, expressing hope to develop these relations in the service of the Jordanian and German peoples.



The audio-visual seminar holds its final session on Thursday under the chairmanship of AOAS Director-General Abdullah Al-Zu'bi (centre) (Petra photo)

Audio-visual seminar ends

AMMAN (Petra) — The seminar on the use of modern audio-visual techniques in administrative training was concluded on Thursday at the premises of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) in Amman.

AOAS Director-General Abdullah Al-Zu'bi delivered a speech at the concluding session calling for encouraging training institutes in the Arab World to use audio-visual techniques in administrative training and emphasising the significance of this training in the comprehensive development of Arab countries.

Dr. Lu'ay Qadi, the scientific supervisor of the seminar and head of the audio-visual unit at the AOAS, also made a speech praising the positive interaction of participants in the seminar.

Professor Michael Molinda of Indiana University, who participated as an expert in the seminar, also made a speech pointing out that the participants were anxious to benefit from the topics discussed in the seminar.

Director of the National School of Training in Tunisia Hussein Aliyeh made a speech on behalf of the participants thanking the AOAS for organising the seminar and expressing his appreciation of the efforts made by the Canada-based Foundation of International Training, who were instrumental in making the seminar a success.

Dr. Zu'bi then distributed certificates to the participants.

Minister holds consultations with Contractors Association

AMMAN (J.T.) — Public Works Minister Awni Al-Masri visited on Thursday evening the Contractors Association and reviewed with the president and members of the association the conditions of the Jordanian contractors and the general conditions of the construction sector.

Views were exchanged on matters related to the contractors and construction and the role of the association in developing and raising the standard of the sector to enable it to participate in implementing the development plans.

Education council: 'Students should train in civil defence'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Members of the educational council of the Amman District have called for activating and expanding the civil defence and health centres in Amman schools so that each student could be trained on first aid, rescue and fire-fighting.

The summer club of Suksayneh Bint Al-Hussein Secondary School has published a bulletin dealing with the experience of summer clubs and their goals which are oriented towards refining the personality of the youth, developing their talents and benefiting from the summer vacation.

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Malhas returns after talks on Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas returned to Amman on Thursday after participating in the emergency meeting of the executive bureau of the Arab Health Ministers Council, which concluded its meetings in Kuwait on June 16. Dr. Malhas said the bureau decided to render urgent material support to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and the Lebanese health ministry by collecting \$10 million from the Arab countries and putting them at the disposal of the Arab Health Ministers Council. The bureau also appealed to Arab countries to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva to cover the expenses which the ICRC will pay for the relief of victims in Lebanon. This amount totals another \$10 million, he said.

Dr. Malhas said a special committee was formed to contact the international organisations, particularly the ICRC in order to draw up a unified plan to supervise relief work in cooperation with the ICRC. Agreement was also reached to open an office for the Arab Health Ministers Conference in Tunis to receive medical aid and to send it to Lebanon via the Lebanese coasts.

The bureau has contributed \$150,000 to the Lebanese medical relief committee that includes the president of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, and the Lebanese health under-secretary.

Irbid donates JD 45,000 in 4 days for Lebanon

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Abd Khalaf Dawoudiyeh said Thursday that JD 44,977 were collected during the past four days for the support of war victims in Lebanon, adding that on Thursday alone the people donated JD 5,200.

In Ramtha, JD 2,500 were collected during a meeting held at the Ramtha Chamber of Commerce with the attendance of Ramtha District Governor and a large number of citizens.

In Ma'an Governorate, the sub-committees formed to collect contributions to assist the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples confront the Zionist invasion of Lebanon continued to receive contributions from the citizens in the various parts of the governorate.

Ma'an Governor Turki Al-Hindawi said that contributions collected up today totalled JD 22,557 in addition to JD 17,000 as one working day salaries contributed by the employees and workers of the private companies and enterprises in the governorate.

Mr. Hindawi said a women's committee was formed to collect contributions from the housewives in the governorate.

Tenders prepared for Aqaba free zone project

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has prepared the engineering designs and the tender documents for the free zone project on Aqaba Airport Road in preparation for referring the tender to contractors for implementation.

The aim of the project, which will cost JD 1.5 million, is to construct the 2,000-dunum main site on the Airport Road in Aqaba.

The project includes the establishment of installations, warehouses, and closed hangars and supplying them with the necessary equipment, including public services and utilities. One of the floating piers and its attached squares will be used for unloading, storing and re-loading goods at a small cost. So far refrigerated warehouses costing JD 3 million have been constructed.

Foodstuff merchants assembly elect new management board

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Assembly of the Foodstuff Merchants held a meeting to discuss the administrative and financial reports, and elected a new management board as follows: Muhyiddin Al-Abbasi as chairman, Maurice Kalis as vice chairman, Mahmoud Al-Sa'di as secretary, Mohammad Adel Amin as deputy secretary, Hassan Jabr as treasurer, Mohammad Abu Sa'deh as deputy treasurer, and Fahmi Abu Sham, Ra'fat Qash'u and Maher Sadr as members.

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Disillusionment all round

THROUGH ITS invasion of Lebanon, Israel "will save the world and world's peace and the independence and freedom of nations", Israeli Prime Minister Begin told some 300 Jewish leaders in New York on Thursday.

It did not take long afterwards for the U.S. Secretary of State Haig to strike a similar note. Said he: "The latest fighting in Lebanon provided an opportunity to correct internal circumstances which had fostered instability."

To both Mr. Begin and Mr. Haig, the moment is right, it seems, to build peace and stability, in the Middle East and elsewhere, on the ruins of the Palestinians and their national cause.

Neither Mr. Begin nor Mr. Haig are likely

to understand or accept that, not the Palestinians, but injustice done unto them since the Balfour Declaration was issued in 1918, is the root cause of all troubles in the area; and that unless this people's legitimate rights to self-determination and statehood are met, world's peace and stability will always remain an illusion.

Luckily, the world is not all Haigs and Begins. Those who are not—the sweeping majority—can still do a lot to prevent such a militaristic posture from taking a destructive shape.

After all, if the Israelis were forced to withdraw from Lebanon today, Begin will fall; and with him will go policies that have driven the whole world to the brink of war.

Trade unionists squeezed between employers and police

By Tom Heneghan
 Reuter

GENEVA — Brutal police are replacing hard-nosed employers as the trade unionist's main foe in many parts of the world, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Reports on workers' rights reviewed at the ILO annual convention in Geneva this month show that beatings, imprisonment and even murder of trade unionists have become common ways for many states to deal with workers demanding their rights.

The ILO freedom of association committee, which acts as a court of last recourse for suppressed unionists everywhere, has seen its workload jump from under 30 complaints a year in the mid-1970s to 66 in 1980 and a record 88 last year.

Unlike the courts sentencing workers in their own countries, though, the ILO has only the power of public opinion to press its verdict on the case.

In his report to the annual conference this year, ILO Director General Francis Blanchard said the successes of his 63-year-old organisation in advancing workers' rights were tempered by a marked deterioration in respect for human rights around the world.

"A further disturbing trend, and a sad reflection on the human rights situation in the world today,

is the increasing seriousness of the cases the ILO is being called upon to examine," he said.

The cases now often dealt with the arbitrary dissolution of entire trade union movements, mass arrests and detentions, torture, disappearances and even murder of trade union leaders, he said.

The 930 pages of ILO reports on trade union rights since last year's conference give dry, legalistic but damning testimony of the rising trend towards tough government measures against workers fighting for their rights.

Suspension in Poland

In the best-known case, the suspension of the 9.5-million-member Solidarity free trade union in Poland and imprisonment of almost five million activists, the ILO demanded and won the right to send its own representative on a fact-finding mission to Poland.

Three reports have criticised Warsaw for its imposition of martial law so far, specifying that the suspension of all union activity there went against the ILO freedom of association convention which Poland signed in 1957.

But while these reports repeat a story that has dominated world headlines for the past six months, the dozens of other complaints examined three times a year by the freedom of association committee pinpoint equally worrying cases in

other parts of the world.

Following ILO procedure, the complaints have all been brought by either local unions or global bodies such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) or the World Confederation of Labour (WCL).

In Turkey, for example, another military government suspended the two major trade union federations — known by their Turkish acronyms DISK and MISK — seizing power in September 1980.

Fifty-two union leaders were arrested for organising protest strikes against martial law and are now on trial facing death sentences. A woman lawyer for DISK has been arrested and tortured, according to the complaints made to the ILO.

While Turkey recently announced it would allow the ILO an on-the-spot visit to investigate the case, Morocco has so far ignored requests for a mission to study events surrounding a general strike there in July 1981.

According to the democratic confederation of labour, which says it is the largest union in Morocco, more than 700 people were killed, thousands wounded and 8,000 arrested during the strike for higher wages and respect for union rights.

It provided a 12-page list of national and local union leaders sentenced to up to three years jail for their part in the strike.

Violence in Latin America

The Latin American reports show an almost habitual use of violence against workers in many countries in the region.

Colombia leads the complaints list with 15 cases brought against it in the past year. A general strike there in October 1981 led to the murder of several unionists, torture of union leaders, raiding of union headquarters and suspension of all unions taking part in the strike, the reports said.

In Bolivia, a prominent mineworkers' leader died last year after torture by the security police, one complaint charged, and several activists have disappeared.

Tucapel Jimenez, leader of Chile's public employees and one of the country's most active unionists, was murdered in Santiago last February one week after speaking in favour of worker unity.

The president of Brazil's rural workers union, Wilson Souza Pinheiro, was killed in his headquarters in July 1980.

A wave of trade union murders swept across El Salvador in 1980, the reports show, with at least 13 local union leaders killed by the national guard and another 12 missing since then.

Among the victims were two United States agrarian reform specialists, both from the U.S. union confederation AFL-CIO, who were killed along with a peasant leader while discussing rural

reform in a hotel cafe in January 1981.

In two special reports this year, the ILO singled out South Africa and Israel for particular criticism.

Black workers are now free to join trade unions in South Africa, one report said, but flagrant inequalities remain between blacks and whites while police actions against strikers are increasing. Police were called in to break up strikes once every three days in 1980, it said.

The report on Israel criticised Tel Aviv for what it said were worsening work conditions for Arabs in the occupied territories and tight control over Arab trade unions.

Since it is an international organisation with 148 member states, the ILO refrains from branding any one country as the world's worst offender and considers only those violations of trade union rights officially referred to it.

Thus it also discussed the dismissal of 12,000 air traffic controllers by the U.S. government in August 1981 after the AFL-CIO brought a complaint about the firings, imprisonment of five union members and \$100,000 an hour fines for PATCO (the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation).

It judged Washington's reaction excessive and called for a dialogue with the air traffic controllers.

Polish resistance pursues moderate attitude, militant talk

By David Storey
 Reuter

WARSAW — One evening this month in the Polish city of Wrocław, members of a student hostel called each other by telephone and passed on conspiratorial messages about an opposition event at 9 p.m.

Just before nine, a detachment of riot police arrived at the hostel, alerted by telephone monitors. As they entered the building they found to their chagrin the popular Polish song "meet me at nine" blaring over loudspeakers set up by the students.

The underground opposition has produced many such nagging gestures since the communist leaders sent troops into the streets six months ago to snuff out the political challenge of the Solidarity free trade union.

Now, underground leaders have acknowledged, in secretly printed bulletins, that these uncoordinated acts, often little more than pranks, have only a limited value as a signal of continuing widespread support for the suspended union.

They say a new strategy of consolidated resistance is being prepared and workers are being counselled at all levels to decide not just what is feasible, but what is most effective to force the concessions they want. The most crucial of these is the reactivation of the suspended Solidarity union.

The most impressive display of the strength of the opposition was made early last month. On May Day, Solidarity activists staged jubilant unauthorised marches through the streets of Warsaw, Gdansk and other major cities.

The police did not interfere, but they were clearly under orders to be more decisive two days later

when fresh demonstrations broke out. Water cannon, tear gas and baton charges left hundreds injured and widespread damage throughout Poland.

Factories under military

A general strike call on May 13 drew a sporadic response. Major factories have been put under the charge of the military so that strikers could face military charges.

Communications between different sections of a factory and between plants had been strictly limited.

In May, four of the most prominent Solidarity leaders who escaped the security forces last December, formed a national coordinating commission to try to bring some form to the opposition movement.

Such bodies have also formed locally, for example in Wrocław, Krakow and in Gdansk, the Baltic port where Solidarity was formed.

Judging by the bulletins, and a clandestine Radio Solidarity which has broadcast several times in Warsaw, the fugitive leaders have accepted that a dialogue with the communist authorities is essential and have made only two conditions.

All political internees — some 2,000 people including the charismatic Lech Walesa — must be released, and there must be an amnesty for the thousands who have been tried and sentenced under martial law.

But these underground activists, including the former Warsaw regional chief Zbigniew Bujak, have expressed anger at what they call the lack of goodwill on the part of the authorities and intensified repression.

"All that inevitably leads to radicalising of the workers and a

possible outburst of a national strike," said a recent bulletin signed by Mr. Bujak and three other Warsaw officials.

According to government sources, the authorities have been encouraged by remarks by Mr. Walesa, who was always a moderating force in Solidarity, in which he is reported to have conceded that Solidarity tried to go too far too fast.

Ready to forego strikes

Apparently in a compromising mood, Mr. Walesa was reported by a delegation of the Inter-

national Labour Organisation (ILO), who visited him last month, as saying Solidarity could forego strikes for a long time to help pull Poland out of its economic crisis.

Mr. Walesa has been isolated from his colleagues and only received visits from his wife and, until the end of April, his personal confessor.

Although he has had some contacts with government officials, he has so far insisted he will not enter any formal talks with the authorities unless other elected members of the Solidarity leadership are involved.

Solidarity leaders have never advocated the use of terror in their resistance struggle.

However, some leaders, including the interned Solidarity adviser and veteran dissident Jacek Kuron, have argued that underground union militants should never renounce the use of force because without this threat the authorities would never make concessions.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the communist military leader, has repeatedly said that the more demonstrations of opposition there are, the longer it will take to ease martial law restrictions.



JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai'i: Romania's cooperation will be valuable

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Jordan and the talks he held with His Majesty King Hussein took place at a very crucial stage in the history of the Middle East in particular and in the world in general, because the current Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the war of extermination Israel is waging against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples pose a grave threat to world peace and security, and open the door to future turbulences and possibilities.

These developments, coupled with the strong ties linking the two leaders and the Jordanian and the Romanian peoples shed special importance on the talks held by King Hussein and President Ceausescu, because Jordanian-Palestinian solidarity and Jordan's efforts to serve the Palestinian issue make Jordan an important venue for any efforts exerted to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their aspirations, and to bring peace and security to this part of the world.

Romania's policy, which rejects international polarisation and honestly seeks to establish peace, has made this country a major partner in the efforts being exerted by the international community to defuse the explosive situation in the Middle East, in order to establish just and comprehensive peace to enable the people of the region to utilise their efforts in achieving progress and prosperity.

The Romanian role in the Middle East is important because Romania gives its full support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to determine their future and to build their own independent state on their national soil.

We welcome President Ceausescu and look forward to more cooperation. We also expect that President Ceausescu's visit to Jordan will give positive results and prompt efforts to confront the dangers of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

Al Dustour: Invasion of Lebanon pictured as anti-Soviet

In his talks with U.S. officials in New York, Menachem Begin is trying to picture the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian people as an attack on the Soviet influence in Lebanon, and that the Israeli army's victory in its dirty task will mean ending the Soviet influence in Lebanon. Begin has reiterated this sort of talk many times, posing new threats to Arab issues. This kind of talk reminds us of the stand of the racist settlers in South Africa when they sent their forces to Angola and invaded the newly independent state, alleging they wanted to stamp out signs of Soviet influence, and declaring that they were fighting in Angola on behalf of the Western world.

But we are not going to delve into the story of

Angola and the cold war it led to in Africa. We do not want to get lost in this maze because Jordan has, time and again, alerted the international community to the dangers of international polarisation which will lead this region to suffer from the consequences of another cold war.

We reject the U.S. stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. We do not accept to see the United States supporting Israel that alleges it is fighting to eliminate the Soviet danger in the region by occupying Arab territories, killing and destroying people and property. The United States must choose either supporting the invaders or the Arab Nation that is fighting for a just cause. The Arabs can no longer afford to be patient with the United States' stand towards Israel.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
 04:50 Live relay of World Cup Football match between Italy and Peru
 06:25 That's Incredible
 07:30 Local Programme
 07:30 Agricultural Programme
 08:00 News in Arabic
 08:25 Wrestling
 10:00 News in Arabic
 11:30 FOREIGN CHANNEL
 06:00 French Programme
 07:00 News in French
 07:30 News in Hebrew
 07:45 Varieties
 08:00 News in Arabic
 08:30 To The Manor Born
 08:50 Live relay of World Cup Football match between the Soviet Union and New Zealand
 09:45 News in English
 10:00 Match continues
 10:45 Classical Music

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9500 KHz. SW

07:00 Sign on
 07:01 Morning Show
 07:30 News Bulletin
 07:40 Morning Show
 08:00 News Summary
 08:20 External Jerusalem
 11:50 Sign off
 12:00 News Headlines
 12:05 Pop Summary
 12:40 News Summary
 13:00 Radioteque
 14:00 News Bulletin
 14:10 Instrumentals
 15:45 Over a Cup of Tea
 16:00 Concert Hour
 16:05 Music continues
 16:30 Instrumentals
 16:30 Old Favourites
 17:00 Jordan Weekly
 17:30 Special Feature
 18:00 News Summary
 18:20 Play of the Week
 19:30 News
 19:30 Top Twenty
 20:30 Country Music
 21:00 The Proms
 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Newswatch 06:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections 07:00 World News: British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 09:00 World News: News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News: Reflections 10:15 The Hobbit 10:30 These Musical Islands 11:00 World News: British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 New Ideas 12:25 The Week in Wales 12:30 Thirty Minute Theatre: Apart from that He's a Nice Boy 12:40 World News: News About Britain 12:45 About Britain 12:55 About Britain 13:00 World News: News About Britain 13:05 World News: News About Britain 13:10 World News: News About Britain 13:15 World News: News About Britain 13:20 World News: News About Britain 13:25 World News: News About Britain 13:30 World News: News About Britain 13:35 World News: News About Britain 13:40 World News: News About Britain 13:45 World News: News About Britain 13:50 World News: News About Britain 13:55 World News: News About Britain 14:00 World News: News About Britain 14:05 World News: News About Britain 14:10 World News: News About Britain 14:15 World News: News About Britain 14:20 World News: News About Britain 14:25 World News: News About Britain 14:30 World News: News About Britain 14:35 World News: News About Britain 14:40 World News: News About Britain 14:45 World News: News About Britain 14:50 World News: News About Britain 14:55 World News: News About Britain 15:00 World News: News About Britain 15:05 World News: News About Britain 15:10 World News: News About Britain 15:15 World News: News About Britain 15:20 World News: News About Britain 15:25 World News: News About Britain 15:30 World News: News About Britain 15:35 World News: News About Britain 15:40 World News: News About Britain 15:45 World News: News About Britain 15:50 World News: News 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VOICE OF AMERICA

6500 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 World News: From Our Own Correspondent 06:30 New Ideas 06:42 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
 British Council 36147-8
 French Cultural Centre 37009
 Goethe Institute 41993
 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
 Hayn Arts Centre 65195
 Hussein Youth City 67181
 Y.W.C.A. 41793
 Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
 Amman Municipal Library 36111
 University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries, a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Monizah, Jabal Luvethel. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 6-2-40.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leban Amman Club. Meetings every

first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Leban Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

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FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
 08:55 Agaba (RJ)
 09:00 Cairo (RJ)
 09:40 Larnaca (CY)
 09:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
 09:50 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
 09:55 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
 09:55 Dhahran (RJ)
 09:55 Kuwait (RJ)
 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
 11:05 Cairo (EA)
 15:30 Cairo (RJ)
 15:30 Kuwait (RJ)
 16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
 16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens (LH)
 17:10 Cairo (RJ)
 17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
 18:00 Cairo (RJ)
 18:05 Cairo (RJ)
 18:15

Central banks resist dollar's surge

NDON (R) — Major central banks acted Friday but with only limited success to slow the advance of the dollar, now at its highest level in 12 years. In what looked like a concerted effort to dampen enthusiasm for the dollar, central banks in West Germany, Switzerland and Japan moved into nervous markets to limit the U.S. currency's percent strength.

In Zurich dealers reported that the first time this year the Swiss national bank sold dollars to protect the Swiss franc, a sign of the wing alarm about the dollar's continued gains due to the firmness of U.S. interest rates.

And there was mounting speculation that the United States itself had decided that the dollar had gone too far and reversed its policy of staying out of the market.

In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan said an estimated 100 to 150 billion to help the yen, which

plunged to a 26-month low of 257.15 yen before recovering to 251.30.

Despite Friday's efforts by the Japanese central bank, which brought estimates of its spending to more than \$2 billion in June alone, the yen later fell again in London to 255.30, down almost 17 per cent since the start of the year.

Other central bank manoeuvres met with similar results.

Powerless

Dealers interpreted the relatively small amounts spent in European markets as a sign that the authorities felt powerless to reverse the dollar's upward direction, but were determined to keep the markets from turning chaotic.

New York's Morgan Guaranty Bank reported that the dollar this week climbed back above its June 1970 level as measured against 15 other currencies, adjusted for the

relative importance of trade with the United States.

The Swiss franc, which fell to 2.1210 in early Zurich trading, recovered to 2.1175 after the central bank intervened but was still close to a nine-month low.

In Frankfurt where the Bundesbank was active, dealers said there was speculation the U.S. Federal Reserve had joined in selling dollars when the West German mark slid to 2.4700.

The intervention helped the mark regain some ground before the dollar surged ahead again towards 2.4600, another new low for the year.

In London, the pound sterling was near a four-and-a-half year low of \$1.7345 while in Paris the French franc touched another record low of 6.8020 francs, down from Thursday's 6.7900.

U.S. interest rates

Persistently high U.S. interest

rates also boosted the dollar to new highs this week against other currencies such as the Canadian dollar and the Spanish peseta and depressed gold prices and major world stock markets.

Gold traded at \$307.50 an ounce Friday, fractionally higher than its closing price in New York Thursday night where it fell to the lowest level since August, 1979.

And interest rates quoted for U.S. dollar loans and investments Friday moved marginally higher, with dealers in London predicting a key rate for six-month deposits would reach an eight-month high of over 17 per cent soon, up from 16.5 per cent.

These high rates for bank-type deposits have robbed stock markets of much of their allure recently.

The New York stock exchange fell to a 26-month low on Thursday and other world markets followed suit, with declines recorded Friday in Asia and Europe.

France reports sharp fall in trade deficit

PARIS (R) — France Friday reported a sharp fall in its trade deficit in May, the second piece of good economic news for the socialist government in two days after the devaluation of the franc last weekend.

The trade deficit seasonally

adjusted dropped to 3.1 billion francs (\$450 million), the lowest since last August, from April's record 10.2 billion francs (\$1.5 billion), the foreign trade ministry reported.

On Thursday provisional figures put inflation at its lowest this

year. The consumer price index rose 0.8 per cent in May after jumping 1.2 per cent in each of the previous two months.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy is struggling to overcome stiff opposition from industry and trades unions to the four-month

prices and incomes freeze the government imposed following the franc devaluation.

Employers Association leader Yvon Gattaz has said the prices freeze is unacceptable in a modern economy and intolerable for companies squeezed by high costs.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The fortnightly account closed on an easier note after a quiet session Friday and at 1500 the F.T. index was off 2.9 at 556.5.

The weakness reflected continuing concern over the higher trend in U.S. interest rates and domestic industrial unrest, including action in the health service and the threat of a national rail strike, dealers said.

Government bonds showed net falls ranging to ¼ point and equity leaders eased up to 7p while North American stocks were generally lower, dealers added.

Gold shares were generally easier in sale trading, dealers said. GEC, Galco, Blue Circle, Bowater, Unilever and P and O eased between 6p and 7p and in lower banks Lloyds was 7p off at 385.

Chloride group ended a penny up at 19p after it announced a reduced pre-tax loss for year ended March 31 and in mixed insurance, Minet Holdings firmed 6p to 210 on renewed bid speculation, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.7350/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2922/26	Canadian dollars
	2.4550/65	West German marks
	2.7060/90	Dutch guilders
	2.1160/90	Swiss francs
	47.04/07	Belgian francs
	6.8000/50	French francs
	1379.00/1380.00	Italian lire
	255.20/40	Japanese yen
	6.0810/30	Swedish crowns
	6.2480/2500	Norwegian crowns
	8.4905/30	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	306.90/307.40	U.S. dollars

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

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TRANSPORTATION

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Travel & Tourism
General Sales Agents for SAS Scandinavian Airlines
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SPORTS

24-team finals a major success, FIFA chief says

VIGO, Spain (R) — The first World Cup finals involving 24 teams instead of 16 have been a major success, Joao Havelange, FIFA President, said Friday.

Havelange said the International Football Federation (FIFA) had more than doubled their receipts over the 1978 finals in Argentina.

"It is a great success," he told a press conference in Vigo, dismissing a suggestion that some arrangements had been bungled.

"It would be most surprising, given the amount of organisation required, if there were not a few exceptions," Havelange said. "Personally I have nothing but

praise for the way things are running."

Mr. Havelange said he expected the next FIFA Executive Commission meeting on July 8 to confirm a 24-nation final tournament in 1986.

He said the experiment to increase the number of final participants had been fully justified by the performances of Kuwait, Algeria and Honduras in Spain.

Asked about the standard of refereeing so far, Mr. Havelange said he believed the match control was good, and he had heard of no official protest to date.

"Before the games were televised we never had these discussions about referees," he said.

Brazil, Canada, Mexico, U.S. interested in staging '86 World Soccer Cup

ZARAGOZA, Spain (R) — Brazil, Canada, Mexico and the United States are all interested in staging the next World Football Cup in 1986, FIFA President Joao Havelange said here Thursday.

Havelange, in Zaragoza for a match between Yugoslavia and Northern Ireland in the current finals, said Colombia was the only country now authorised by International Football Federation (FIFA) to organise the 1986 competition.

"But if that country (Colombia) cannot organise the World Cup, I shall have to go to other interested

countries like Canada, Mexico, the United States and Brazil," the international soccer chief told reporters.

Havelange said he favoured the 24-nation formula being used for the first time in the Spanish finals. "We are going to propose at the next FIFA Congress (in July) that this continues to be the number of teams for successive championships," he said.

Asked about the current competition, which began on Sunday, Havelange said "everything is perfect... Spain is giving an example to follow in the future."

Ickx, Porsche clearly the team to beat at Le Mans

LE MANS, France (R) — The Le Mans 24-hour motor race starts Saturday with five-time winner Jacky Ickx of Belgium and his new Porsche clearly the team to beat.

Ickx earned the honour of sprinting across the track Saturday to the first car on the Le Mans grid by setting the best practice time, 3 minutes 23.40 seconds over the 13.5 km course.

He averaged 235 kph in his fastest qualifying run and made the new Porsche 956T the race favourite. The Porsche team underlined its power by taking the first three places on the grid.

Ickx and his co-driver, Derek Bell of Britain, won at Le Mans last year and have been chosen to spearhead the team. But the new Porsches, which look more like the cockpit of a fighter aircraft

than an automobile, have never faced a full 24-hour trial and several proven cars are poised for a hopeful upset.

Officials expect 55 cars from around the world to be on the grid when the tough endurance classic starts at noon Saturday.

The ageing Lancias, driven by several Italian Formula One Grand Prix drivers, are well placed in the top 10 starters.

Italian driving stars Riccardo Patrese, Michel Alboreto, Teo Fabi and Pier-Carlo Ghinzani used their experience to slide the Lancias into fourth and fifth positions on the starting grid.

Other favoured challengers to the Porsche contingent include American Mario Andretti and his son Michael, who piloted a Mirage into the top 10.

Olympic Charter will be observed, U.S. assures IOC

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — Despite Soviet claims the United States has assured the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that it will observe the Olympic Charter during the 1984 Los Angeles games, an IOC spokesman said Friday.

On Thursday the chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee Sergei Pavlov said the U.S. had not given the customary guarantee that the Olympic Charter would be observed.

Mr. Pavlov told a news conference that the Soviet Union could only take part in the Olympics if "the necessary guarantees

are not only provided by the U.S. government but also unconditionally observed."

But Friday the IOC spokesman said President Ronald Reagan had sent a telegram to the committee on May 27 giving the necessary assurances.

"It is my pleasure to reiterate the assurances of the American people to welcome the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984 and to state that the Olympic Charter will be enforced," he quoted the telegram as saying.

Kuwait Czechoslovakia draw

VALLIDOLID, Spain (R) — World Cup outsiders Kuwait, whose live camel mascot was banned from watching the match, captured the hearts of soccer lovers Thursday in a surprise 1-1 draw with Group Four favourites Czechoslovakia.

The Kuwaitis turned on a sparkling display which showed the influence of their Brazilian coach Carlos Alberto Parreira, as they maintained the pattern set by underdogs Algeria, Cameroon and Honduras in other groups.

Despite missing their camel and conceding a dubious penalty after 21 minutes, the Kuwaitis, were easily a match for former European Champions Czechoslovakia, particularly after the interval.

Urged on by hundreds of Kuwaiti supporters, they amply demonstrated their right to be in the tournament and suggested they could be a threat to England and France, the other Group Four contenders, later in the first round.

Peru snatches 1-1 draw against Italy

VIGO, Spain (R) — Peru snatched a 1-1 draw after a stirring second-half performance against Italy in the World Cup Group One match here Friday.

The Peruvians, who fell behind when Bruno Conti scored in the 22nd minute, exerted unrelenting pressure after the interval and six minutes from the end their captain Toribio Diaz fired in the equaliser.

The result was the third draw in Group One, which also includes Poland and Cameroon. But at least Friday's game provided two exciting goals after the draw and goalless encounters earlier in the week.

After an impressive first-half performance, the Italians brought on Franco Causio for the still ineffective Paolo Rossi after the interval and concentrated on protecting their advantage.

Causio took up station in midfield and the Italian showed little restraint in checking Peru's insistent attacks. But just when it seemed they had weathered the storm, Peru snatched the equaliser.

Teofilo Cubillas skimmed his free kick square in front of goal instead of teeing up a shot for Juan Carlos Oblitas and Diaz raced forward to drive in his shot. Dino Zoff had the ball covered but it took a cruel deflection off Conti and the Italian captain could only watch the ball hurtle past him.

Italy had produced something approaching their best form in the first half and were well worth their interval lead.

The goal came from a neat build

up on the left. Giancarlo Antognoni, enjoying another impressive game, released a square pass to Conti standing in front of goal and just outside the area and his rising shot flashed into the top of the net.

But the second half belonged to Peru and it was only two reflex saves by the 40-year-old Zoff that prevented an earlier equaliser. He beat out a fierce free kick from Cubillas and again had little time to see the ball when he intercepted a shot, also from a free kick, by Jaime Duarte.

Soviets, odds-on favourites to beat plucky New Zealanders

MALAGA, Spain (R) — Bearing in mind the remarkable feats of Algeria, Kuwait, Cameroon and Honduras, it would be rash to write off New Zealand's chances against the Soviet Union in their World Cup Group Six game Saturday.

But even in the 1982 World Cup sanity must prevail and the splendid Soviet side, so unlucky in defeat against Brazil in their opening game, are odds-on favourites to beat the plucky New Zealanders, who lost 5-2 to Scotland in their World Cup debut on Tuesday.

However, New Zealand manager John Adshead, fast emerging as the Muhammad Ali of the World Cup, has different ideas.

Two days before the Scotland game he said he would settle for a three-goal defeat provided his team played well, and added: "I suppose the perfect result would be around 5-2 for the Scots. That would give us enough reason to celebrate."

Reminded of that uncanny prediction, Adshead followed up with: "Now I would be quite content with one-goal wins over the

Soviet Union and Brazil." Despite his gambler's lucky streak, the New Zealanders appear to have little chance against the Soviet Union, arguably the best team in the tournament without a point so far.

Defeat for either side will mean the end of the World Cup road and it is hard to see the Soviet Union being as generous in defence as Scotland were against New Zealand.

Goalkeeper Renat Dasayev is already being hailed as the discovery of the World Cup and the Soviet back four, superbly marshalled by the immaculate Alexander Chivadze, will not allow New Zealand goal-scoring Steve Summer and Steve Wooddin so much room.

Borg will not play in Davis Cup

NEW YORK (R) — Bjorn Borg will not play for Sweden in next month's Davis Cup men's team tennis match against the United States in St. Louis, a spokesman for the American management firm representing him said Friday.

The spokesman said the 26-year-old Swede, who has not played Davis Cup tennis for the past two years, had not given any reason for his decision not to play.

Borg's decision was a heavy blow for the Swedish team, which would have been well placed to beat the holders had Borg lined up alongside French Open champion Mats Wilander.

The U.S. Tennis Association announced that Sweden had named as its squad: Wilander, Hans Simonsson, Anders Jarryd and Joakim Nystrom. Wilander, 17, and Nystrom will play singles and Simonsson and Jarryd the doubles.

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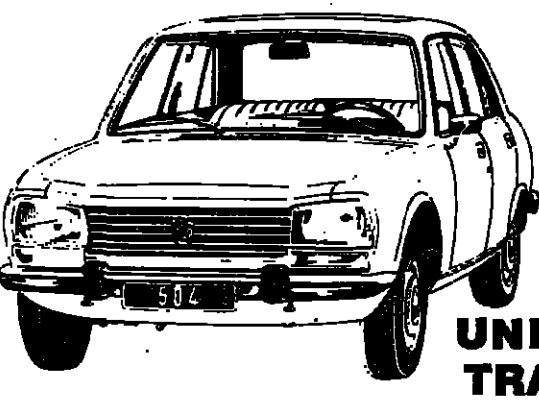
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Saudi Arabia spends billions of dollars to boost water resources and agriculture

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuters

IRAIN — Saudi Arabia is spending billions of dollars on developing agriculture and water resources to achieve food security in the kingdom, nearly the size of Western Europe, has plenty of oil but little water. Rainfall is scanty in the hot, arid country, and it is also short of skilled workers. However, it has abundant funds to acquire high technology manpower to fulfil its goal. The three-year plan, ending 1985, has projected an expenditure of 72 billion riyals (about \$11 billion) on boosting water resources and agriculture. The aim is to realise food security, Saudi Agriculture Minister Ibrahim Hassan Al-Hassani told a conference of Western oil and agro-business executives last month.

We already hear voices opting for a barrel of oil for a bushel of wheat. Though not seriously considered, such voices trigger our issues of national security. It comes to food supply," he said. The meeting organised by the Washington-based Agri-Energy Institute, Saudi Arabia, with an estimated population of seven million, exports about 90 per cent of its food, including fruit, vegetables, dairy products, grains and stock. In 1980-81, tea, sugar, milk and edible oil imports alone

cost 3.7 billion riyals (about \$1.1 billion), with meat, cow and camel imports costing another half a billion dollars, the finance and national economy ministry said.

It said sugar and meat imports rose by 69 and 43 per cent, respectively. But flour, edible oil and milk imports fell by 63, 52 and 14 per cent, because their local output had increased.

Private sector food imports in 1980-81 cost 9.4 billion riyals (about \$2.7 billion), one-third more than in the previous year, a Saudi monetary agency report said, but gave no figures for government purchases.

"Water, not oil, is our most valuable resource," Dr. Sheikh said, stressing government investments over more than a decade. To conserve and ensure water supply, the government built dams, drilled wells and introduced water-saving methods. It also set up a chain of water desalination plants which use water from the Gulf and the Red Sea.

But the most important conservation step was taken three years ago when the government obtained the sanction of the Saudi ulama (religious leaders) to introduce recycled water.

The first sewage water treatment plant is nearing completion in the capital city, Riyadh. Its daily output of 200,000 cubic metres (43 million gallons) of water will be used to irrigate farms in the area, officials said.

Six other Saudi cities, including the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, will have recycled water by the end of the century, the planning ministry says.

By the year 2000, 15 per cent of the kingdom's annual water supply, or 986 million cubic metres (about 216 billion gallons), will be recycled water and 25 per cent desalinated water from more than 20 plants.

So far, 42 dams for controlling seasonal flash floods and storing rainwater, have been built and five more are under construction. The largest dam, in south-west Najran region, was inaugurated last month. Costing \$81 million, it will irrigate 10,000 hectares (24,700 acres).

There are six big aquifers with ample water to irrigate 250,000 hectares (617,500 acres) for a century. But their future exploitation hinges on economic and technological factors, officials say.

Rural migration is one cause of the country's reliance on foreign labour to execute its agricultural plans. In the past five years 96,000 farmers went to the cities, the gov-

ernment said. But centres have been set up to train Saudis.

To make farming lucrative, the government helps small farmers with free land, loans subsidies and equipment. Similar incentives are available to those undertaking large-scale, integrated dairy, farming and livestock projects.

The third development plan provides for disbursement of 7.5 billion riyals (about \$2.2 billion) in agriculture loans and subsidies.

With about one-seventh of the 4.5 million hectares (8.4 million acres) of cultivable land now in use, the government has reported higher yields in wheat, sorghum, barley, millet, vegetables, melons, dates and grapes. Eggs and chicken production has also increased, cutting down on imports.

Wheat is important to food security and Dr. Sheikh expects a wheat harvest of 400,000 tons this year, compared to 135,000 tons last year.

Meals on Wheels helps old people

BONN (Dad) — The older you get, the harder it is to shop, to cook and to clean. For 30 years the Meals on Wheels service has lent a helping hand in the Federal Republic of Germany. Ready-cooked meals are driven round to old people's homes, sometimes by unpaid volunteers who use their own cars, but usually by welfare association and local government staff.

The service is run in many countries but is nowhere more popular than in Germany, where in May 1982 about 1,500 services sent meals round to between 165,000 and 180,000 old, sick and disabled people a day. The Hanover Meals on Wheels service relayed 112,000 hot meals, its Bremen counterpart 32,000, while in Munich 700 recipients have been supplied regularly and strictly according to schedule for weeks despite snow and black ice.

Meals on Wheels means for many an opportunity to avoid having to go to an old people's home. It means that with a little outside help they can continue to live in their own homes. It is seldom just a matter of supplying meals. Volunteers keep homes and gardens tidy, read books, keep people company, take them out and give them physical therapy.

To enable them to spend more time on these welfare extras cryogenic research engineers in Cologne have suggested providing deep-frozen meals supplied once a week. They could be heated in the oven without too much difficulty and eaten by the old people when they felt like it. That would give welfare workers hours more per day in which to provide other personal services that put a smile back on the faces of the old and infirm.

—German features

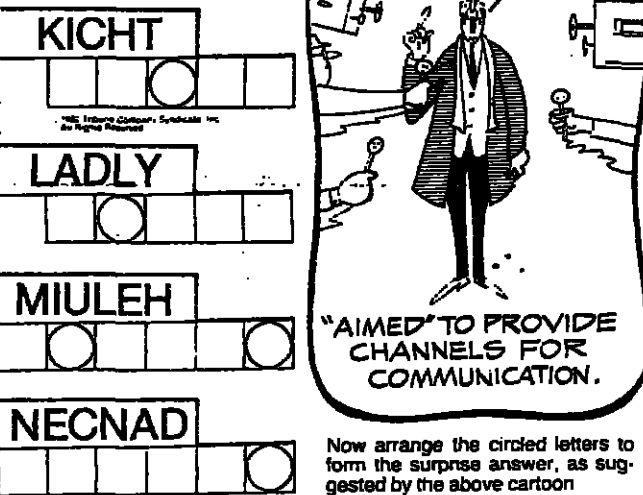
THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Did the plumber say how long the water would be turned off?"

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Print answer here: " " " " " "

Yesterday's Jumbles: LUSTY KNIFE POISON TRUANT
Answer: He might seem hospitable, but not to be trusted when he does this — "TAKES YOU IN"

eanuts



lutt 'n' Jeff

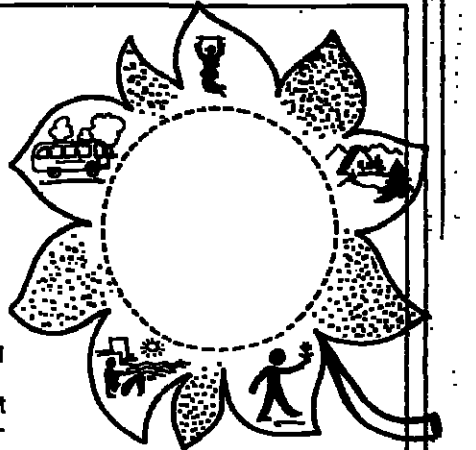


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FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to get out from whatever conditions are present that need changes so you can continue in a more progressive manner. Study better ways to operate in the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact those friends who can help you the most in the days ahead. Look into new enterprises that can be profitable.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Talk to the most influential in your circle of friends and get good ideas for improving your status in life. Be logical.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Situations arise today that can help you advance more quickly in your career. Be alert to new opportunities.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Look into new ideas and see if they can be of benefit to you. Show more consideration for loved ones.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Situations arise today that can prove profitable to you in the future. Be more precise in handling your personal affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make plans to use the newest appliances you can to make your work more efficient and less difficult.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Attend to home chores early in the day so you will have more time for social activities later. Be more progressive.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Anything you do at home today should be of a constructive nature so that you please others. Make this a worthwhile day.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get out to places and be with persons who can help you gain more knowledge. Be more thoughtful of others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new outlets and find a new way of adding to your income. Show more devotion to family members.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Become more interested in modern projects and products. Make new friends who think along modern lines.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) New aims you seek can be successful if you apply yourself seriously. Come to a fine agreement with closest tie.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young people who can comprehend a task quickly and get ahead easily, so send to modern schools where the finest talents can be brought out to fullest advantage.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

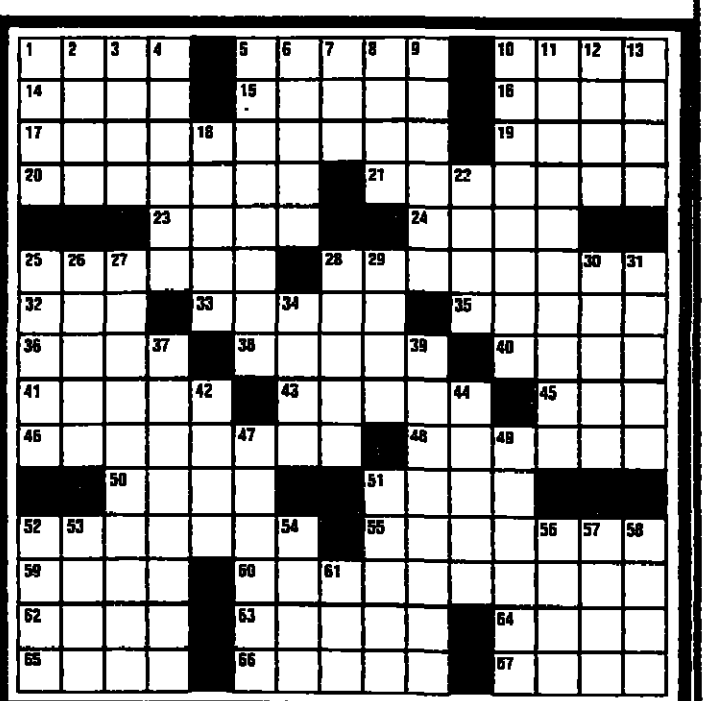
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THE Daily Crossword By Kathryn Righter

ACROSS	32 Cadmus' daughter	52 In that place	22 — many words
1 Homeless stray	33 Badgerlike carnivore	55 Hoosier state	25 Dolphins' home
5 Bundled, as hay	35 Earthy pigment	59 Red deer	26 Capri
10 Mast	36 Noun suffix	60 Disease of childhood	27 Currant relative
14 — breve	38 Fills to the brim	62 Concerning letters	28 Greek
15 Reflection	40 Alone	63 Mother: Sp.	29 A Waugh
16 Metric unit	41 Avaricious hoarder	64 Lass	30 Fisherman
17 Kind of tournament	43 Night: Ger.	65 Scottish terror	31 Certain
19 Mild oath	45 Permit	66 Charged particle	34 Combat vehicle
20 More irritable	46 Awilike tools	67 Reasonable	37 Witty responses
21 Those who shoot from ambush	48 Stairway parts		39 Shriveled
23 Poker stake	50 Balmation		42 Solemn ceremony
24 Division word	51 Heat with spice, as wine		44 Mark over a letter
25 Lodestone			47 Baboon of Africa
28 Basket crib			49 Fracture aids

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

HARP	BLIMP	CENT
OMAR	ROTAT	OLEO
RADE	CRATE	OLEN
SHAVIAN	STACED	
MELD	SETAT	
PRUNELLE	DONAT	
RIFFY	TON	REFUSE
OFF	OWASPOT	FTIN
PTISSE	OIL	SCAIT
SENTA	RELEARNIS	
EARLY	CODIA	
SPECTIC	PANICER	
SOAP	GIBEL	SKIT
CLUB	OBIAL	TESTI
TOLE	RIELS	SIRIA



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WORLD

Split within Spanish military evident

MADRID (R) — The arrest of two Spanish military judges has highlighted divisions among senior officers over the sentencing of military rebels involved in last year's attempted coup, informed sources said Friday.

The supreme military court arrested two of its own members Thursday night after rejecting in a stormy meeting a plea for three rebel captains to be allowed to serve their sentences under house arrest.

A defence ministry statement said Adm. Justo Carrero Ramos

and Gen. Jose Barcina Rodriguez were given 14 and eight days arrest respectively for disrespectful behaviour towards the presiding judge, Lt.-Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar. Both had voted for the plea which was only rejected when the president cast a deciding vote.

The joint chiefs of staff had planned to discuss the incident Friday while the government held a routine cabinet session, but they later postponed the meeting.

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo has ordered a state pro-

secutor to appeal against acquittals and what he considered light sentences in the trial of the abortive Feb. 1981 coup.

A court martial two weeks ago sentenced two senior officers to 30 years in jail on charges of military rebellion, but 11 of the 31 remaining defendants were acquitted and the others were given lighter terms than requested by the prosecution.

The joint chiefs of staff have asked for the court's decisions to be respected, and there have been insistent reports that criticism of

the sentences deeply irritated the military.

Basque death declared suicide SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A Basque found dead in a police van while being deported from the United States died of asphyxiation caused by strangulation, a preliminary coroner's report said Thursday night.

Police said Miguel Angel Uriagereka, 26, had apparently committed suicide. The coroner's office said further tests would be made before a final report was issued.

Woman accused in Seychelles trial set free

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — A South African born woman charged with treason for her alleged part in an abortive coup in the Seychelles last November was suddenly set free in the small courtroom where she and six white men were on trial for their lives.

Seychelles Attorney-General Bernard Rassoul announced Thursday as the trial ended its second day that the charges made against 47-year-old Susan Ingles had been dropped.

Mrs. Ingles, who has both British and South African nationality, was led from the court to a green saloon car where she wept beside female police officers.

No reason for the dropping of the charges was immediately available. Asked if she had expected to be set free, the grey-haired former secretary said "no comment" between sobs.

Earlier Chief Justice Earle Seaton overruled a defence submission that the seven accused could not be tried for treason, the only capital offence under Seychelles law.

The defence counsel, former Scottish solicitor-general Nicholas Fairbairn, had argued that only a Seychelles citizen could commit treason against his own government. But the judge ruled that anyone entering the Seychelles came under the state's jurisdiction.

Salvadorean rebels claim to have killed 2 army chiefs

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas said they shot down an army helicopter carrying El Salvador's deputy defence minister Thursday.

The guerrilla radio Venceremos said the helicopter crashed in the northeastern Morazan province, the scene of one of the biggest battles in El Salvador's three-year-long civil war.

It said the helicopter plummeted to the ground with Deputy Defence Minister Col. Eduardo Castillo aboard. Col. Salvador Beltran Luna, commander of the Morazan provincial garrison, was also on board, the radio said.

The radio did not say if the two military commanders survived the crash in Morazan, about 220 kilometres northeast of San Salvador.

A defence department spokesman in San Salvador denied any knowledge of the incident.

Frenchwoman sentenced to death in Penang

PENANG, Malaysia (R) — A 22-year-old French secretary was sentenced to death in Penang Thursday for trafficking in heroin worth some 1.2 million ringgit (\$522,000).

Miss Beatrice Sabina, who denied the charge, said she had no knowledge of the 534 grammes (18.9 ounces) of heroin found during a routine security check at the Penang Airport and that she had been used by her lover as an unwitting courier.

Her lawyer said he would appeal.

Israelis vet young men en masse in S. Lebanon

By Jonathan Wright

SIDON (R) — Three hooded men sat in Israeli jeeps on the seafloor of this South Lebanese port as thousands of young men filed past for vetting by the Israeli invasion forces.

The hooded men—whether willing informers or hostages of an Israeli officer refused to say—decided the fate of each captive with either a nod or a shake of the head.

Anxious mothers, children and grandparents watched the proceedings from across the road. Behind them blackened buildings and wrecked vehicles stood witness to several days of fierce resistance in this former Palestinian stronghold.

The prisoners who had failed the test sat cross-legged in the sun under armed guard until Israeli buses took them off for interrogation at an unknown destination.

"I'll shoot you through the head if you move," one Israeli soldier waving an Uzi sub-machinegun shouted in Arabic at a restless captive, whose hands were tied behind his back.

The lucky ones were set free, their identity papers stamped with the Star of David to show they had passed the Israeli ordeal.

Trouble for newsmen

Israeli officers refused to deal with reporters from Beirut, saying they needed press credentials from Tel Aviv to cover events in occupied South Lebanon.

They told me I should return to Beirut without stopping, under threat of imprisonment by the military police and deportation to Israel.

Correspondents from Palestinian and leftist-held West Beirut had entered the Israeli-occupied South by back roads through the mountains from East Beirut, where right-wing militias friendly to Israel are in command.

The route avoids the "hot" coastal front around Beirut airport where artillery duels continued Thursday between Israeli and Palestinian gunners.

The mountain road, sometimes no more than a dirt track, is marked with makeshift road-signs in red Hebrew letters reading "Beirut" and "Sidon".

In the Shouf Hills south of the capital long Israeli convoys of tanks, armoured vehicles and sup-

Dilemma for Arab World

BAHRAIN (R) — Almost two weeks after Israel invaded Lebanon, Arab countries appear unable to agree on how to cope with the crisis which has confronted them with one of the worst dilemmas in their modern history.

Their helplessness to come to the aid of Palestinian commandos who are fighting for survival in Beirut is threatening to turn into a fresh round of recriminations between "radicals" and pro-Western "conservatives."

The "conservatives," led by Saudi Arabia, seem to be pinning more hope on U.S. ability to restrain Israel than on common Arab action.

Kuwait and Libya have renewed calls for a high-level Arab League meeting to discuss the fighting which could cost the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) its best operational base against Israel.

The calls have gone unheeded although Arab states regard the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians.

Saudi Arabia, which has been preoccupied with the transfer of power following the death of King

ply trucks were moving back and forth between forward positions tightening the siege of Beirut and supply depots on the southern coast.

Druze resistance

The Druze villagers of the Shouf had white flags flying from their house-tops and white handkerchiefs flying from the aerials of their cars.

The Druze were reported to have put up little resistance to the Israeli advance 10 days ago, allowing the invaders to push north-east from Sidon to the Deirj pass on the main Beirut-Damascus highway in a single day.

But between the mountain villages of Chemlane and Qabr Chmoun the wreckage of Syrian tanks and trucks littered the sides of the road.

On the Mediterranean Coast just south of the former Palestinian stronghold of Damour, a whole army appeared to be encamped. The Israelis have taken over the derelict mansion of former Lebanese president Camille Chamoun and the Jijeh power station which supplied Beirut with electricity until fighting brought down power supply cables last week.

Mr. Chamoun, a right-wing Christian, abandoned the house after Palestinian commandos stormed Damour in revenge for the massacre of Palestinians in East Beirut during the 1975-76 civil war.

The Israelis have now pledged to restore the town to its original occupants and press reports say Mr. Chamoun's supporters are debating whether to return.

Reporters Thursday saw little sign of resistance to the overwhelming Israeli armed presence, though at one point three Palestinians armed with rocket-propelled grenades made a surprise appearance only 150 metres from a concentration of Israeli armour.

The guerrillas were on the outskirts of Aitah village, which is still in Syrian hands. At this point, 12 kilometres south-east of central Beirut, the corridor between Israeli troops and their friends in East Beirut is only five kilometres wide.

Wrecked Israeli tanks were still on the battlefield at Qabr Shammoun and at Saadiyat, south of Damour.

Khaled, said Thursday that Arab states would act if international efforts, mainly by the United States, failed to end the invasion.

The warning, which did not specify what action could be taken, was issued by Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal after talks with U.S. Vice-President George Bush who was in Riyadh to offer condolences to the new Saudi ruler, King Fahd.

Mr. Bush was told that Arab-American relations would suffer if the Reagan administration failed to do more to curb Israel.

The Saudis, who have rejected past PLO calls for oil sanctions against the West for its support of Israel, opposed a similar Libyan demand at an Arab oil ministers' meeting in Tunis two days ago.

Libya was supported by Syria and Algeria.

The meeting, however, agreed to let an Arab summit decide whether to impose an oil embargo.

But a summit, which was requested by both Lebanon and Libya shortly after Israeli troops poured into Lebanon, has still to be convened.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Greeks donate blood for Palestinians

ATHENS (R) — Thousands of Greeks have given blood to help Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and thousands more are having to be turned away, a senior social services ministry official said. The official said offers of blood were coming "in enormous numbers" at hospitals in Athens, Thessalonica, and Crete and at temporary transfusion centres throughout Greece. An official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Athens said it had received by Thursday 5,000 gifts of blood and sent them to Beirut via Syria, but it had now asked the Greek authorities to stop accepting transfusions as it could no longer guarantee they would reach the Lebanese capital.

Trial of Ecevit adjourned again

ANKARA (R) — A Turkish military court, trying former prime minister Bulent Ecevit for having contacts with the foreign media, adjourned Friday until July 6 on his lawyers' request to prepare a defence statement. Mr. Ecevit, 57, is accused of violating a military decree by writing an article in the West German magazine Der Spiegel and granting an interview to Dutch television.

Syrian, Iranian military discuss Lebanese situation

DAMASCUS (R) — Israel's invasion of Lebanon was discussed Friday at talks between Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, official Syrian sources said. The Iranian defence minister, Col. Mohammad Salimi, and his Syrian counterpart, Maj.-Gen. Mustafa Tlas, also took part in Friday's talks which the sources said dealt with the Israeli invasion and other international and bilateral issues. The Iranian delegation arrived Friday.

Demos in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Hundreds of Iranians who volunteered to fight in Lebanon staged a demonstration through the main streets of Damascus in military vehicles Friday. The Iranians, demonstrating for the second consecutive day, waved weapons and shouted "To Lebanon, to Lebanon to confront Israel." About 1,000 Iranians have arrived in Damascus during the past few days. They have been sent to several camps near Damascus pending transfer to Lebanon.

Greek premier to visit Bulgaria

VIENNA (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu will make an official visit to Bulgaria from June 24 to 26, the official Bulgarian news agency BTA said Friday. Mr. Papandreu visited Belgrade last month for talks with Yugoslav leaders and joined his hosts in calling for closer cooperation in the Balkans and turning the region into a zone free of nuclear arms.

Morocco to boycott next OAU summit if Polisario attends

RABAT (R) — Morocco will not take part in the next summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as long as the Polisario's self-proclaimed Saharan Republic is a member of the organisation, officials have said. Polisario guerrillas are fighting Morocco in an attempt to win independence for the Western Sahara, a territory ceded to it by Spain.

Egyptians evacuated from Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — More than 600 Egyptians were evacuated from Lebanon in ships which sailed from the port of Jounieh, north of Beirut, newspapers reported Friday. But the newspapers did not say which port the two ships, Ghada and Inji, were heading for in Egypt.

FDP scraps alliance with Schmidt in Hesse

BONN (R) — A vote by Free Democrats (FDP) in the state of Hesse to ditch their alliance with the Social Democrats (SPD) poisoned the atmosphere in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal federal government Friday.

SPD chairman and former chancellor Willy Brandt said the Free Democrats had lost credibility, and SPD federal manager Peter Glotz accused the small Liberal Party of opportunism.

Although the decision, taken by a margin of 169 to 129 at a regional congress Thursday, had been expected for some weeks, it still

sent shock waves through Bonn. Political analysts said the FDP had chosen to terminate the only surviving left-liberal coalition in the provinces out of fear being dragged to defeat by the social Democrats.

The vote for a coalition with the conservative Christian Democrats in Hesse after next September's state elections was bound to cast doubt on the Bonn government's future, analysts said.

But analysts said the FDP would find it hard to explain to voters why it was deserting the Social Democrats in Hesse while governing with them in Bonn.

Presence of Cubans mars possible Namibian solution

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Chances of reaching a settlement for Namibia (South West Africa) in the next 60 days are excellent, Western and African diplomats said Friday but the presence of Cuban troops in Angola could block agreement.

The sources here said talks involving South Africa, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), five Western nations and six African states might start as soon as next week, probably in New York.

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada work together as a "contact group" on independence for the South African-ruled territory.

Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe form the "front-line" states involved with SWAPO in the talks.

"We're hoping for a settlement by August, possibly even July," said a Western diplomat involved

in the negotiations. "If no new outside issues are brought up, the way seems clear to an agreement," said an African diplomat close to the peace efforts.

"Outside issues" was a veiled reference to the estimated 18,000 Cuban troops in Angola, whose presence threatens to throw the negotiations awry.

The United States and South Africa seem determined to make their removal part of the Namibia settlement, either written into an agreement, which is unlikely, or informally understood.

The way was cleared for direct talks on Namibia this week when the front-line leaders and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma agreed to settle a dispute over the voting system for independence elections and to get on with discussing other matters including a ceasefire and formation of a U.N. peace-keeping force.

Kampuchean rebel groups agree to form coalition

SINGAPORE (R) — The Peking-backed Khmer Rouge and two non-Communist Kampuchean resistance groups will sign an agreement in Kuala Lumpur next week to form a coalition government, an authoritative Malaysian official said Friday.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, former premier Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Moulineka faction will attend the meeting, the official said.

The signing will crown efforts by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to bring the three disparate groups together in the fight against Vietnamese forces which ousted the Khmer Rouge government in 1979.

The Vietnamese-backed administration led by Heng Samrin has de facto power in Kam-

puchea, but the United Nations last September confirmed its recognition of the Khmer Rouge as the country's legitimate government.

ASEAN officials said the coalition would open the legal door for Western countries to channel assistance to the non-Communist resistance groups.

Some of the Western countries now meeting ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore have expressed their willingness to supply weapons to the KPNLF after it becomes a partner in the coalition, the officials added.

They declined to name the Western countries but Mr. Son Sann recently visited the United States, Canada, Europe and Japan.

The broadening of the Khmer Rouge government's base would also help it retain its U.N. seat at the general assembly session in September, they said.

Iran refuses to play role in U.N. talks on Afghanistan

GENEVA (R) — Iran refused again Friday to take part in U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at settling the Afghan conflict and the senior official conducting them admitted there were wide differences between the parties.

The Iranian mission and the U.N. gave contradictory versions of what was going on as the talks led by U.N. Under-Secretary-General D'ego Cordoves entered their third day amid continuing secrecy and confusion.

Delegations from Pakistan and Afghanistan were holding separate closed meetings with the U.N. envoy during the day.

But the Iranian mission issued a statement reaffirming that it would not take part in the talks in any way. U.N. officials said earlier that although Iran was not participating directly it had asked to be briefed by the U.N. envoy.

Mr. Cordoves refused to answer reporters' questions about the

Iranian role. In a statement, he told a news conference that Iran, like Pakistan and Afghanistan, had agreed to take part in the new peace bid when he visited Tehran in April.

But the Iranian mission said the U.N. had issued wrong information and requested that this be corrected.

The talks are aimed at a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, where they and Afghan government troops have been fighting guerrillas since December 1979.

The U.N. also wants to arrange for the return home of some 3,500,000 Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran, where they are a big financial burden, and to set up international guarantees of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union is not taking part in the talks and there is no provision for hearing the voice of the Afghan rebels.

Actor Curt Juergens dies at 66

VIENNA (R) — German-born film and stage actor Curt Juergens, 66, died early Friday in a Vienna hospital where he had been under treatment for several weeks for a heart ailment, hospital officials said.

Juergens, who began his acting career in theatres in Berlin and Vienna, appeared in more than 160 films, including German, French, American, British and Spanish productions. Tall, handsome and elegant, he often portrayed German army officers.

Among his best-known films were The Devil's General, The Heroes are Tired, Ferry to Hong

Kong, The Longest Day, Lord Jim, and The Spy Who Loved Me. He was a member of Austria's famed Burgtheatre Company and also performed on Paris stages.

Juergens, whose father was a Hamburg Export merchant, was born in Munich and studied there and in Berlin before embarking on an acting career. He was given his first film part in 1936, but it was not until nearly 20 years later that he won international acclaim for his performance in The Devil's General, the screen version of a play by German-born writer Carl Zuckmayer.

Nigerians get ready for uneventful elections in 1983

By Michael Battye

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's politicians are firmly in their stride for next year's presidential elections.

Most of the action at the moment is coming from within the Progressive People's Alliance (PPA), formed by the four opposition parties two months ago in a bid to win an election in which none was likely to be victorious alone.

But it also looks likely that President Shehu Shagari could face at least one challenger for the nomination of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

Both sides have just completed important meetings, with the PPA progressing to the point of announcing agreement to field common candidates in local, state and presidential elections which will follow each other, probably in August next year.

The NPN decided to nominate its candidate at a special congress on June 12, a move that should give it a head start over the PPA. It is likely to be some time before the

PPA is in a position to nominate a candidate.

The PPA agreement on common candidates dented widespread expectations that it would fall apart over the nomination, dominated as it is by two elder statesmen of Nigerian politics who have long been political enemies.

The two, Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and Nnamdi Azikiwe of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), are both well into their seventies and possibly facing their last chance to win the country's top post.

The crunch for the alliance will probably come over how to divide the 19 states of federal Nigeria, the crucial power bases of a country of more than 80 million people divided into dozens of large tribes along and many more small ones.

If agreement cannot be reached over the nominations of state governors and assemblies, with some alliance members feeling they have prospects of victory in states held by partners, then the possibility of fielding a single can-

didate for the presidency will be remote, political analysts say.

Such agreements are likely to take a great deal of time, effort and bitter argument and independent analysts say it is still far from likely that the knowledge that only a solid alliance can be sure of ousting the NPN will hold it together.

If they do agree on a share-out of the states, the alliance will probably have to choose between

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Awo" and "Zik", as the two elder statesmen are commonly known, with no other serious challengers yet in the field.

Dr. Azikiwe, the first president of independent Nigeria when the post was a non-executive one, is now 78, and in uncertain health, but he is chairman of the alliance.

His party controls three states in the east dominated by Dr. Azikiwe's Ibo tribe and its officials feel that it has a chance of winning

more in the region and that their leader has an automatic right to the nomination as the senior elder statesman.

Chief Awolowo's UPN holds five states in the southwest dominated by the Yoruba tribe which he is the uncontested leader. With the other two partners holding only four states between them, UPN officials say "Awo" is the logical choice.

Under the constitution the winning candidate next year will have to take at least 25 per cent of the votes in two-thirds of the states and neither potential alliance candidate can be sure of accomplishing this without the help of the other.

So, the analysts say, one will have to make the sacrifice and put his weight behind the other if the alliance is to work and chief Awolowo appears to be the favourite at the moment as he energetically stumps the campaign trail.

Dr. Azikiwe has kept a low profile, rarely straying far from his home, but his party is making